CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28812—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1892.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Walker Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Port Bottle	30 4
B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
‡*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th "
‡	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
‡*	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.L.	CATHAY	2985	500	A. Symons	8th "
‡	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
‡	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
‡* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo.

August 11th.	September 8th.	October 20th.
" 25th.	" 22nd.	November 3rd.
	October 6th.	" 17th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
23rd August. 20th Sept. 20th Oct.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ACHILLE	V. Gherzmann	2,000	500	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Mariani	3,800	650	22nd Aug.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Samrahaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	27th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 10th August, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th August, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 4th August, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd August, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool ..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN MACNEIL," 2,500 tons, Captain J. SCHOFIELD, SAILING from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 8th August, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage Money, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th July, 1892.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

			Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Blue Cashmere Regulation Capes, length		50 inches	36 0	40 0
Do.	do.	length 52 do.	37 0	41 8
Do.	do.	do. 54 do.	39 0	43 0
Do.	do.	do. 56 do.	41 0	46 0
Black Waterproof Coat,		50 do.	10 8	12 0
Do.		do. 52 do.	11 0	12 8
Do.		do. 54 do.	12 0	13 8
Do.		do. 56 do.	13 0	14 8
Black Waterproof Capes,		48 do.	15 8	17 0
Do.		do. 50 do.	16 8	18 8
Do.		do. 52 do.	17 8	19 8
Do.		do. 54 do.	18 8	20 8

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MRS. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
CAN BE CONSULTED AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.
CONSULTATION FEE, Rs. 2.
CONVEYANCE WILL BE PAID FOR BY PATIENTS IF CONSULTED AT THEIR RESIDENCES.
Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.
The highest references will be furnished, if required, from the Leading Physicians of London, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay.
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Railway Station: "Mahaluxmi," B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two "	Liqueur	" 34 "
Three "	do.	" 76 "
Five "	do.	" 40 "
Five "	Special do.	" 42 "

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three "	" 30 "

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RINGNES & CO.'S
SCANDINAVIAN BEER,
Rs. 15 per Case of three dozen Quarts.
SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT, WELLS & Co.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
RETAIL AGENTS,
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

PARLOUR AND INDOOR GAMES FOR YOUNG & OLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bezique for two players—two packs of Cards, Rules and Registers	1 4 to 2 0	1 6 to 4 0
Bezique for four players	2 12 to 6 0	3 2 to 7 0
Bezique Cards, very superior, per pack.	1 0	1 2
" Registers or Markers	0 10	0 11
Cavendish's Pocket Guide to Bezique	0 6	0 7
Chess Boards and Men:—		
Folding Millboards, leather covered, Red and White squares	3 6 to 4 12	3 12 to 5 4
Ebony and Boxwood men, per set	3 4 to 5 4	3 12 to 6 0
"Staunton" Chessmen, wooden	13 8	15 0
Folding Railway Boards, Mahogany, with Ebony and White wood squares and pegged Bonemen	8 0 to 13 0	9 0 to 14 8
The B. C. D. portable Backgammon, Chess and Draughts, when rolled up measures only 8 inches by 4 inch	9 0	10 0
Game of Cingalese	2 4	2 8
Cribbage:—		
Straight Scoring Boards with Pegs	1 6	1 9
Lap Out " for three players.	2 2	2 6
Triangular " "	2 2	2 6
Folding Boxes with Pegs and space for 1 pack of Cards	1 10	1 14
" " 2 packs of Cards	3 0	3 6
Oak Card Case with two drawers for Cards, space for pegs, and plated metal scoring book	16 0	18 0
Dice, per set of three	0 2	0 3
" Cups in red leather, pair	1 2	1 4
Dominoes, Double Sixes	1 6 to 2 12	1 9 to 3 2
" Double Nines	2 4 to 4 4	2 8 to 4 12
Draughtsmen, Ebony and Boxwood	1 6 to 2 2	1 9 to 2 6
" Imitation Ivory	6 0	6 12
Boat Puzzle, complete	3 0	3 8
Snake and Bird Puzzle	0 14	1 0
Game of Excelsior for Young Players	3 4	3 12
" Halma with Board	2 8	2 14
" Helterskelter "	2 0	2 4
Kinder Garten, an amusing game for Young Children	2 4	2 8
Naval Blockade	10 0	11 8
Primrose Dames with Board	2 0	2 4
Prisoner's Base	2 0	2 4
Puff and Dart Game, consisting of Puff, Dart and Coloured Targets	3 8 to 6 0	4 0 to 7 0
The Race Game, consisting of Board, six Horses, two Dice, Dice Box and Rules	7 0	8 0
Reversi, a new Game for the Chess Board	2 0	2 4
Spellicans ..... Per box	0 14 to 1 8	1 0 to 1 10
Solitaire, Mahogany Board and Glass Marbles	2 0 to 5 8	2 4 to 6 4
Game of Planchette	3 0	3 8
" Flitterkins	0 12	0 14
" Spoof Tennis	1 0	1 2
" Tiddledy Winks	0 12	0 14
" Tom Tiddler's Ground	2 4	2 8
" Torpedo—A Naval Engagement	1 0	1 2
Roulette Board, 20 inch diameter	47 0	52 8
Anchor Stone Blocks—Entirely superseding the old wood Blocks. A clever Toy for Children and a great source of Amusement	1 6 to 43 0	1 8 to 48 0
Table Billiards adapted to fit upon an Ordinary Dining Table, with Balls, Pockets, Cues, Rests, and stout Linen Bands	20 0 to 40 0	22 8 to 44 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE IS THE MOST PERFECT DISINFECTANT KNOWN. In a test of Disinfectants recently undertaken on behalf of the American Government LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE was proved to be THE BEST DISINFECTANT, being SUCCESSFULLY ACTIVE AT 2 PER CENT., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.
Special Terms to large Buyers, Municipalities, Hospitals, &c., on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.
Your life may be saved, no matter what your disease may be. Investigate and you will believe the statement. The cause of all disease is fermentation nothing more, caused by germs (Microbe) in the blood. M.-K. stops fermentation, destroys the impure fermented living matter in the blood, (Microbe), purifies the blood, and hence radically and permanently cures the disease by striking at the root of it. Being harmless—as it is all water and gas, no drugs—it is the only blood purifier in existence that can be taken in sufficient quantities to permeate and soak the blood and tissues with gases that destroy the germs. Why suffer any more? Call in at once and get Microbe Killer—good for Consumption, Malarial and Typhoid fevers, &c. Other medicines do not destroy the germ; hence do not cure, but only palliate the disease. Send for our 48-page Pamphlet containing the treatment of disease (Post free).
SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH, 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort, Bycalla, and Poona.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE
REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.
N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.
PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES.
For CHEROOTS, GLOVES, RIBBONS and any article liable to injury from excessive dampness.
DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.

SIZES OF BOTTLES, Quarts..	1.	1½	2.	2½	3.	4.	6.
PRICE.....Rs..	2-8.	3-0.	3-4.	4-0.	4-12.	5-8.	7-0.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.
Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	99
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.
A PURE, NATURAL TONIC WINE.
The Professor of Hygiene at the Faculty of Medicine says:—"No Wine can be placed above St. Raphael Wine. It is peculiarly efficacious in restoring Strength that has been lowered by Disease, and by laborious and difficult digestion."
Sole Agents:—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
" 1 Large " "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 0
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.
For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. BHEDWAR'S STUDIO,
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
WILL FURTHER REMAIN CLOSED
From THURSDAY to SATURDAY,
the 6th inst.,
AND WILL RE-OPEN
ON MONDAY, the 8th AUGUST, 1892.

I, the Undersigned, will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBT INCURRED by any member of the Crew.

ALFRED BICE, Master,
S. S. Mary Beyts.

4th August, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that an old Copper Manual FIRE ENGINE will be SOLD by Public Auction, at the Municipal Office, Thana, on 14th August, 1892, at 5 P. M.

NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE ANTIA,
Chairman, Thana Municipality.

Thana, 3rd August, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BILLIARD TABLE, ETC., FOR SALE.

THE Agent will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, offers for the purchase of a BILLIARD TABLE with Lamps, Cues, Balls and Marking Boards, several articles of Furniture, and Reading Books; same now on view at the Stores Office, Parel.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 3rd August, 1892.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per Share (Free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1892, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 20th instant, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to Shareholders on the Register on the 10th instant, on production of their Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1892.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS Co., LD.
ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, of Rs. 100 per Whole Share and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share (free of Income-Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1892, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપ.
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1892.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1892, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED EVERY MAIL FOR CIRCULATION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR BOOKS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Four Volumes	Rs. 7 0	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 21 0
Eight "	" 10 8	" 18 0	" 31 8
Eleven "	" 14 0	" 24 0	" 42 0
Fifteen "	" 17 8	" 30 0	" 52 8

Clubs, Messes, Reading Rooms and Public Literary Institutions, in every part of the country, are supplied on the following terms:—

	Half-yearly.	Yearly.
Thirty Volumes	Rs. 60 0	Rs. 105 0
Sixty "	" 100 0	" 150 0

The fresh supply to the Up-Country Subscribers is sent immediately on the return of Books issued.

Railway charges to and from Bombay to be defrayed by Up-Country Subscribers. Subscribers for fifteen Volumes and upwards are supplied with a Library box.

LIST of NEW BOOKS received on the 3rd of August, 1892, for CIRCULATION and sale:—

	Rs. a.
Cloud of Witnesses; by Canon Fleming, B. D.	0 6
Debt of Honour; by Mabel Collins	0 10
Diary of a Nobody, originally appeared in *Punch* and is republished; by F. C. Burnand	2 4
Divine Brotherhood, Jubilee Gleanings, 1842-1892; by Newman Hall, L.L.B.	2 8
Eight Bells; by Hume Nisbet	1 4
French Eton; or Middle Class Education and the State; by Mathew Arnold	3 12
Funniest Song Book in the World; by E. W. Cole	1 10
George Waring's Choice; by Frank Barton	3 12
Heart of the Gospel; Twelve Sermons delivered in the Autumn of 1891; by Arthur T. Pierson, D. D.	1 10
Highland Memory; by an old Colonial, with 45 Illustrations by the author	0 10
Illustrated Family Novelist, containing 24 complete Novels	1 0
Lazy Minstrel; by J. Ashby-Sterry	0 10
My experiences as an Executioner; by James Berry	0 10
Naulahka: a Story of West and East; by R. Kipling and W. Balestier	3 12
Phil May's Summer Annual, 1892	0 10
Photography Annual for 1892; edited by Henry Sturmey	2 4
Retrospect of Medicine: a Half-yearly Journal; edited by James Braithwaite, M. D. Vol. 105, January to June 1892	4 2
Romance of a Black Veil; by the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.	1 0
Sunshine; by Amy Johnson, L. L.A.	3 12
Tales of the Thames; by W. B. Maxwell	0 10

N.B.—Second-hand Books always in stock.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£333,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to..... £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,011		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION SARSAPARILLA.

THIS Preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrotula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per Phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per Phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 4th August, 1892, being a Public Holiday, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 4th, and MONDAY, the 8th Proximo, being Public Holidays, under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

ANDREW MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th July, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on THURSDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, the 4th instant, a portion of the FERRE ROAD between CARNAC BRIDGE and MODY BUNDER, WILL BE CLOSED to traffic during such time as the TABOOT PROCESSION is passing.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, August 1, 1892.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. OTARD, DUPUY & Co., of Cognac, have APPOINTED US their AGENTS IN INDIA, and we are receiving from this very Old Established Cognac House a First Consignment Per S. S. "Peninsular."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF BEYTS, CRAIG AND CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has been AUTHORIZED by the SPECIAL MANAGER APPOINTED by the Court of Bankruptcy in London, to TAKE CHARGE of all the ESTATE of the above firm. All persons having any moneys, documents or effects belonging or due to the said firm, are, therefore, requested to hand over the same to the Undersigned, and are warned against parting therewith to any other person or persons whomsoever—Dated this 6th day of July, 1892.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL LECTURES under the auspices of the Society will be DELIVERED on the following days, at 5-45 P.M.

FRIDAY, 5th Aug:—"MORAL COURAGE," Lord Bishop of Bombay.
SATURDAY, 13th Aug:—"The CAREER of MR. GLADSTONE," Rev. Scott, M.A.
SATURDAY, 20th Aug:—"THE BRAIN, AS THE ORGAN OF THE MIND," Dr. W. M. Alexander.
SATURDAY, 27th Aug:—"THE CLASSICAL POETS OF GUZERAT: THEIR INFLUENCE ON SOCIETY AND MORALS, Mr. G. M. Tripathi, B.A., L.L.B.

Ticket for the whole series—4 annas
From the WILSON COLLEGE or Messrs. RADABHAI and Co.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-Holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated the 30th day of September, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of September, 1892, at 1 of the clock in the afternoon, the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will, pursuant to the power in that behalf vested in them in virtue of the same Indenture, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Mill property of the abovenamed Company, consisting of Lands, Buildings and Machinery. The Lands admeasure a total area of 5 acres and 35 goontas or thereabouts, and part thereof is held subject to a perpetual rent charge of Rupees 80 per annum and a yearly fee of Rupees 111-4-6 payable to Government, and part under an under lease from Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, for 99 years, out of which only about 13 years have expired at the yearly rent of Rupees 425. The Machinery consists of 20,114 Spindles, 3 Boilers and 2 Engines, one of 20 Nominal Horse Power, and one of 30 Nominal Horse Power, and 130 Looms, all by well known makers, and all other requisite plant and accessories for a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. The premises may be viewed during day time on application to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., at Broach, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply after the 15th August next, at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Solicitors.—Dated Bombay, this 20th Day of July, 1892.

HERBERT R. GREAVES,
For Self and Co-Trustees.

WANTED.

WANTED

A COMPETENT NATIVE SUB-STORE-KEEPER. Apply sending copies of certificates, to the MANAGER,
Jodhpore.-Bickaner Railway, Jodhpore.

NOTICE.

THE CITY OF AHMEDABAD S. & M. Co., LD.

WANTED, a Competent MILL MANAGER who knows Carding and Spinning well, with handsome salary. Apply to

Messrs. MANIBHAI & NURSILAL & Co.,
Agents, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

S. & M. N. CHANDABHOY, M.S.A.,
Architects, &c.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

MOORE & CO.'S
GREAT ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 20TH, AND THROUGHOUT AUGUST.

WE shall this year offer the whole of our immense Stock, without any exception, in our Clearance Sale prior to opening our New Stock for the Cold Season. We shall offer reductions of 10 to 50 per cent. presenting unequalled advantages to buyers.

Our Illustrated Monthly Circular, with full descriptions, will be sent free of charge to any address in India.

MOORE & Co., THE CASH TRADERS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

MERGUI PEARL FISHERY.

TO BE SOLD at the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, Mergui, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Sole Right to obtaining Pearls and Pearl-Shells, otherwise called Mother-of-Pearl and Beche-de-Mere, on the banks of the Mergui Archipelago.

The banks will be sold in 5 Blocks separately or collectively to suit purchasers for 3 years commencing from 1st September, 1892.

The right to refuse any bid is expressly reserved.

Lessees will not be allowed to sub-let their leases without special sanction.

One quarter of annual amount of Purchase Money to be paid on day of Auction, and security to be given for due payment of balance in quarterly instalments.

Authorized Agents must attend sale in person. Bids by letter or telegram will not be accepted.

Further particulars to be obtained at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mergui, Lower Burma.

H. G. BATTEN,
Deputy Commissioner, Mergui.

Mergui, Deputy Commissioner's Office, the 8th July, 1892.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 " "	5 0	12 " "	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.

Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.

Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

ON EYESIGHT.

WE frequently receive letters which merely say, "Please send me your Sight Test immediately, as I wish to purchase Spectacles." A communication like this necessarily involves delay and correspondence, which a little more explanation might prevent.

Consideration of the following simple conditions will qualify our readers to determine for themselves whether they would derive benefit from the use of Spectacles. If you cannot define objects at a distance, which your friends can see clearly, though your Vision is otherwise acute, there is good reason to suspect that you are shortsighted, and Glasses will remove the disability.

If in order to read a book you are obliged to hold it close to the eyes, and cannot distinguish the letters as much as twelve inches off, while you find difficulty in recognising your friends when you pass them in the street, and objects at no great distance are shadowy and uncertain, you may be tolerably sure that you are nearsighted, and that Glasses will not only improve your sight, but that your eyes will suffer injury by the neglect to wear them.

If the act of reading, easy at first at the distance of twelve inches, becomes difficult after a short continuance, and is then attended by fatigue and distress, the images becoming indistinct and confused, a feeling of aching tension over the eyes, which begin to water, and are after a time incapable of continuing the effort, while it is a relief to direct them to distant objects, which can be clearly seen with comparative ease, if sensations similar to the above occur under the age of thirty-five, far-sight is probably the cause, and the trouble may be entirely removed by the use of Glasses.

At an advanced age, if difficulty in reading begins to be experienced, more particularly by artificial light, at night, if the type can be seen more clearly when the light is strong enough by being held further away from the eyes than formerly, and is indistinct, the letters running into each other, when held only twelve inches off, while distant vision is normal and unimpaired, then we may reasonably assume that failure of accommodation exists, which can be compensated by Glasses.

If the eyes are unpleasantly sensitive to a strong light, or if duty or inclination takes you out of doors in the day time during the summer months, Tinted Glare Glasses may be worn with much advantage, and, if required, they can be supplied with any degree of either negative or positive power.

So much, at least, every person may decide himself without professional help, and to this extent we may fairly hope for success in providing Spectacles properly adapted to correct the existing defect, even though personal consultation is impossible. When any part of the eye is known to be diseased, or other complications are present, personal application should be made, to the local Medical Officer.

PRICE LIST AND SIGHT TEST FOR SPECTACLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
EXTREMELY STYLISH.
RS. 13-8. MINIMUM WEIGHT.
NEAT STRIPES AND CHECKS, RS. 13-8
ODOURLESS AND STORMPROOF.

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VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
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BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWALPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

290 Shareholders. Price of Shares 70 to 75 per cent. premium.

Security offered to Depositors.....Rs. 15,00,776
Working Capital ..... " 1,02,80,996

FIXED DEPOSITS. Monies received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
27, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

Estate and Financial Agents. Rents and Debts Collected. Properties Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

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The safest and most Economical Assurance obtainable in India.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

SEND FOR
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)
OF THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891:

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેખઆદમની કું.
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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TODAR MAL.
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	1027½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	100	all	2 pr. ct.	465
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	800
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅜
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellasis	1677	1,000	1,000	Nil.	300
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	122
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	135
Colaba	600	200	all		220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	...	300
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	225
Fort	400	250	...		1,450
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100 50	850
Hingoll Press	450	500	500		455
Khangaum Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	1382
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	475
Mahadmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		525
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	92½
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Rs. 35	475
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	247½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	622½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		127½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	200	75	20	405
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	590
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 75	445
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	210
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	260
	{ 750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pilc...	5,000	100	100	10	95 xd.
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1,095
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800 xd.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	25	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	88½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	80 xd.
Pott Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	840
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	68
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	1½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,4C3
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	5	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	640	490
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	655
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	455
Coral Mills Co. Ld.	5,638	100	100	50	1,085
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	715
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	640
Gomjee Mills	2,250	1,000	1,000	...	1,145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	770
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	..	960
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,065
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	213⅜
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Kintao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	191
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,300
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,555
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	450	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Mastura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600 xd
Oriental	5,726	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	775
Reson Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,220
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	110
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	207½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	505
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	60	920
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	710
Union Mills, Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-10	
China Leaf	"	24-9	Nominal.
Pekin. Bar Gold old	"	24-6	"
Do. do. new	"	24-2	"
Australia do.	"	25-2	
Bombay do.	"	25-8	
English Sovereigns	"	15-14	
Do. Dracons	"	15-13	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	109-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	109-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Spa-France	"	206	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Moharrum Procession of *Taboots*.
Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Thisbe (s), from Trieste. Yesterday :—Swordsman (s), from Muscat.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi ; Hoseine (s), and and Tanjore (s), Jedda, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hoseinee left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thisbe and Mary Beyts entered the dock yesterday.

THE LATE MR. DUXBURY.—A Guzerat correspondent writes suggesting that the native employes of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company subscribe towards a fund, wherewith to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. R. Duxbury.

THE HEMABHAI INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD.—At the request of Rao Saheb Abaji Vishnu Kathavate, B.A., honorary secretary to the Hemabhai Institute of Ahmedabad, his Highness Nabob Saheb Rasulkhanji, of Junagbad, has enrolled himself as a life member of the Institute, on payment of Rs. 100. His late brother H. H. Bahadurkhanji was also a life member of the Institution.

THEFT OF CASH AND NOTES.—Rowjee Ramchand, a mehta, in the firm of Abdul Rymon Sallay Mahomed, occupying a godown for the storage of kerosine oil, at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, has reported to the police that on the night of the 1st instant, his premises were entered into, and two tin boxes were forced open, and cash and notes, amounting to Rs. 243, were stolen therefrom.

THE WILSON COLLEGE LECTURES.—It will be observed from our advertisement columns that the Bishop of Bombay will deliver, on Friday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 5-45 p. m., in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, the first of this year's course of lectures as arranged by the Literary Society of that Institution. The title of his Lordship's lecture is "Moral Courage," the subject on which he recently preached at Poona.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A MAHOMEDAN.—Hurry Luxmon, a rent-collector, in the service of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, reports that on Monday night he met a Mahomedan, at Waree Bunder, who asked him to let him see the stick he had in his hand. Hurry gave the stick to the Mahomedan, who struck him across the face with it, and made off. Hurry was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that the left cheek-bone was fractured. He believes that the accused was a man whom he refused to let a room some days back.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Kalbadevi, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of a Hindoo girl, named Sunee, aged 3 years, who died from injuries received by an accidental fall from a window. The mother of the deceased stated that Sunee, on trying to reach the top of a window, on the fourth floor, fell into the passage between the two houses on the stone pavement. She was picked up in a dying state, her skull being fractured, and she expired soon after. A verdict of death from injuries received by an accidental fall out of a window was recorded.

DROWNED IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, at the Prince's Dock, on the body of Rama Suddojee, aged 16, a coal-labourer at the dock. The deceased was working in a prow yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, alongside the s. s. Assam. He was handing up baskets of coal from the prow to the steamer, sitting on the gunwale, when he accidentally slipped, and fell into the water. An alarm was raised by the other workmen, and his body was soon after recovered, but life was extinct. The jury unanimously recorded a verdict of his having been accidentally drowned in the Prince's Dock.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, one Babu Ghniravoo was charged at the instance of Inspector Moore, with the theft of silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 32, belonging to his master Hanuman Nuthu, on the night of the 1st instant. The accused pleaded guilty, but said that one Mahabir, living in the same chawl as the complainant, planned the theft. On the night of the 1st instant, when his master was asleep, Mahabir awoke him, and asked him where his master kept the keys. The keys were taken from the waist of the complainant, and his box opened therewith, and Mahabir took the things with him to his place. He gave them to him (the accused) on Wednesday morning to get them sold. The accused took them to a Marwaree's shop, when he was arrested by a police sepoy. The Magistrate convicted him of the theft, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, into the circumstances attending the death of Meerbas Rumjan, a barber, about 50 years of age, living at Tindal Street. On Tuesday night Meerbas was ill with fever and complained of chill. He asked for a *sigree*, which was taken by his son and placed under his cot. The son, after closing the windows, went to his work. On returning he found the bed-clothes on fire, and his father burnt on the left arm, neck, and face. He then took him to the J. J. Hospital. Mahomed Adam, a hack victoria driver, residing in the same house with the deceased, said that, at about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, he saw smoke issuing from the deceased's room ; the door being fastened from inside, he forced it open and went in, when he discovered the deceased sitting on the cot. The bed-clothes were in flames. He asked Meerbas some questions, but he could not speak nor could he stand up. His head, neck, and face were burnt. Dr. John Gallagher, House Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, deposed that the deceased was taken to the hospital at about 9-30 p.m., on Tuesday. The deceased was then quite sensible, but burnt all over the top of his head and face, his neck and shoulders, and the elbow and fingers of his left hand ; there were marks more or less all over the body, and in some places the skin had come off. The deceased said that he had been advised to place a fire in a *sigree* under his cot if he felt chilly. He followed the advice, and his bed caught fire and he was burnt. He died at about 2-15 yesterday morning. He was of opinion that death was caused by burns. The jury, in accordance with the medical evidence, unanimously returned a verdict of death from burns.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE Bombay Gymkhana will play the Y. M. C. A. to-day. Gentlemen are requested to be on the ground ready to play not later than 11-20, so that a strictly punctual start may be made at 11-30.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following are the results of the Mud Sports held on the Marine Lines ground yesterday evening :—

SPEARING MELONS OFF POSTS.

Mr H S Symons 1
Mr Steel ..... } ..... Tie.
Mr Lidbitter .....

JUMPING COMPETITION.

Horses.

Mr Buchanan's Eve, Mr Gallway 1
Mr L. Russell's Red Deer, Mr Steel ... } ... Tie.
Mr Symon's Lapwing, owner .....

Ponies.

Mr Steel's Cintra, Owner 1
Mr Proctor's Sheikh, Owner 2

SATURDAY TO MONDAY RACE.

Mr. Steel 1
Mr. Biskitt 2

MOUNTED INFANTRY RACE.

Horses.

Mr Hall 1
Mr Gallwey 2

Ponies.

Mr Foulkes 1
Mr Proctor 2

TANDEM RACE.

Mr De Soane 1
Mr Tod 2
Mr Steel 3

IN a coal mine at Bilin, in Bohemia, five miners were at work when there was an inflow of water and sand, which stopped all communication with the rest of the mine before the poor fellows could escape. Two of them succeeded in advancing a little further than the others, and by incessant knocking attracted attention, and three days after the accident they were rescued in a state of extreme exhaustion. They had been reduced to drinking the oil in their lamps to quench their thirst. Every hope of reaching the other three in time has been abandoned.

THE INDORE WEEK.

A TWO-DAYS' match was played on the 27th and 28th ultimo, between the Indore Residency C. C. and the Mhow Gymkhana, twelve a side, Mhow winning by ten wickets. The scores are as follows :—

INDORE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Cholmondeley, b Baker	6	b Baker	1
Pte Pickersgill, b Lowis	0	b Hannyington	21
Surgn Capt Peterkin, M S, c Baker, b Lowis	7	b Baker	22
Mr Bannerman, C I H, c Loring, b Lowis	21	1-b-w b Baker	2
Mernosjee, c Twiss, b Baker	1	run out	4
Mr Gurdon, c Twiss, b Baker	0	b Aitken	15
Capt Sitwell, D L I, c Lowis, b Hannyington	28	b Baker	0
Mr Pinhey, C I H, b Baker	4	b Hannyington	22
Mr Ross, not out	6	b Baker	3
Capt Grant, C I H, c Jones, b Lowis	0	not out	0
Cr-Serjt Rhodes, b Baker	1	b Baker	0
Antia, c Lowis, b Baker	0	b Baker	0
Extras	10	Extras	10
Total	84	Total	100

MHOW GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Lowis, 19th Bo Inf, run out	11	did not bat.	
Voty Lt Rose, A V D, b Rhodes	16	not out	19
Mr Ross, 9th Bo Inf, c Pinney, b Antia	41	c Peterkin, b Pickersgill	9
Mr Baker, D L I, c Pinney, b Pickersgill	15	not out	5
Surgn-Capt Mosse, M S, c Pinney, b Bannerman	10		
Capt Aitken, 19th Bo I, c Gurdon, b Rhodes	20		
Surgn-Capt Jones, M S, c Bannerman, b Pickersgill	10		
Mr Holder D L I, c Ross, b Pickersgill	3	did not bat	
Mr Simonds, R H A, c Cholmondeley, b Mernosjee	5		
Mr Hannyington, 19th Bo I, not out	9		
Mr Loring, D L I, b Antia	0		
Mr Twiss, R A, c Rhodes, b Mernosjee	1		
Extras	9	Extras	2
Total	150	Total	35

A theatrical performance took place on the evening of the 27th in barracks. The following was the programme :—

Farce : "After Dinner."

Caste.

Colonel Coldyce ..... Captain Sitwell
Peter Piper ..... Mr. F. Owen Lewis.
Blanche (The Colonel's wife) ... Mrs. Peterkin.
Scene : Colonel Coldyce's Drawing-Room.

To conclude with a play, entitled "Our Bitterest Foe :" An Incident of 1870.

Caste.

General von Rosenberg ..... Mr. E. C. Cholmondley.
(a Prussian General)
Henri de la Fere ..... Mr. F. Owen Lewis.
(a French Officer)
Blanche (his cousin) ..... Miss Crosthwaite.
Scene : The Chateaux de la Fere.

By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Peyton, the band of the 2nd Durham L. I. was in attendance.

CRICKET.

NAVSARI KANGA C. C. VS. YOUNG B. C. C.

THIS match was played at Navsari on Saturday and Sunday, 30th and 31st last, and resulted in favour of the former by 48 runs. Score :—

KANGA CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Narirvan, b B Tata	0	b B Tata	0
Gotla, b Bilimoria	0	b Mehta	0
Kotwal, c Kutar, b Tata	4	c Beram Tata, b Mehta	15
B Kanga, b Kutar	14	c Beram Tata, b Mehta	3
Hamajiare, b Kutar	0	b Mehta	5
P Kanga, b Kutar	18	c Bilimoria, b Tata	1
S Kanga, c Shiaur, b Tata	2	b Mehta	6
Tata, c and b B Tata	2	b Mehta	3
S Kotwal, c Dustur, b Tata	2	did not bat.	
K Kanga, not out	1	b Tata	0
Gadiali, b Kutar	0	not out	4
Extras	4	Extras	3
Total	47	Total	38

YOUNG BRETHREN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Wadia, b Kotwal	0	not out	2
Shiaur, b Tata	0	b Kotwal	0
Dustur, b Kotwal	0	b Tata	2
Bilimori, c K Kanga, b Tata	0	run out	0
B Tata, b Tata	0	b Tata	0
Kutar, b Tata	0	b Kotwal	0
Kutar, b Kotwal	0	c Kanga S, b Kotwal	1
Khori, b Kotwal	1	b Kotwal	2
Beram Tata, b Kotwal	0	c Gotla, b Kotwal	7
Dustur, not out	1	b Kotwal	0
Extras	2	Extras	5
Total	7	Total	30

The Municipal Cricket Club will play the return match, with the Customs Cricket Club, to-day, on the Cooperage ground, commencing at 2-30 p. m. The following will represent the Municipal team :—C. C. James (captain) E. J. Hale, S. Kaka, C. Patel, Pochkhanawalla, Dorabji, Hirjibhoy, L. W. Michael, R. Rowbottom, H. Lilley, B. Bhende, and N. Sittaram.

A match between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Royal Indian Marine will be played to-day, on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, at 2 p.m., sharp.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. HORMUSJI DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.)

CLAIM AGAINST AN EX-CORPORATOR.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY *vs.* NOWROJI BEHRAMJI SUNTOOK.

MR. CRAWFORD, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, solicitors, prosecuted ; and Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhurumsey, and Cama, solicitors, represented the defendant.

The plaintiffs, by their particulars of claim, sought to recover from the defendant, who was lately a member of the Municipal Corporation, the sum of Rs. 582-13-2, being the amount due by the defendant under a security bond, dated the 14th of May, 1884, by which one Maneckjee Adarjee Mools, (who was about to be appointed to the office of a ward clerk under the Corporation) and the defendant became jointly and severally bound to the Corporation in the sum of Rs. 2,000. The conditions of the bond were that in case Maneckjee Adarjee should from time to time, or at all times, when required by the regulations, for the time being in force, in that behalf, pay to the officer duly authorized to receive the same. All monies, which should from time to time be received by him or come to his hands, as such ward clerk, and also should from time to time, and at all times, thereafter during his continuance in office or employment, whenever he should be required, deliver up any bills, papers, or other property, which might come to his hands as such ward clerk. Also in every other respect he should fully and faithfully perform and discharge the duties and obligations, which from time to time should devolve on him in such capacity as aforesaid, then the bond should be void, otherwise the same should be and remain in full force and virtue. Maneckjee Adarjee Moolla collected certain monies in respect of Municipal taxes due to the Corporation, and dishonestly misappropriated the same, and failed to pay the same to the officer to whom, under the regulations at the time in force, he was legally bound to pay the same. A warrant was issued in February, 1891, for his apprehension, but he absconded, and has not since been arrested. The sums so illegally and dishonestly misappropriated by Maneckjee Adarjee Moola, amounted to Rs. 582-13-2, which sum the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendant.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the defendant, denied the plaintiff's claim, contending that some of the items, included in the amount sued for, were not recovered by the Municipality's ward clerk, and they were still recoverable from the rate-payers ; the conditions of the bond were not observed, and, therefore, the defendant, as surety, was not responsible ; and that the loss, if any, had been really due to the negligence of the superior officers of the ward clerk, for which the Municipality themselves were liable and not his client.

Several witnesses were called on behalf of the plaintiff to prove that certain Municipal bills were paid to Maneckji Adarjee, who failed to pay in the amount of the same to the office, and who is still at large. The case was, at this stage, adjourned.

THE last week in September is the date which has been chosen for the great International Medical Congress to be held in Rome, with the sanction and co-operation of the Italian Government, this being the period when the Eternal City is considered a comparatively healthy place of sojourn. To invite the profession from all parts of the world to assist at the Roman Congress during the days of August would, it is observed, have simply been to court the refusal of nine-tenths of those whose presence might have been counted upon. It is stated that the Central Committee receives daily a large number of letters in which the leading lights of foreign medicine, the scientific academies, the associations, and the institutes of Europe and America announce with expressions of good-will towards Italy their intention to come in person or to be worthily represented.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MILLS WORKED BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

REFERRING to the proposal to work local mills by night the *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks :—Mr. Douglas is quite right in his observation that it is a suicidal policy for any mill-owner to adopt under existing circumstances, reminding us of the old fable of the killing of the goose which laid the golden eggs. It is to be hoped that the too go-ahead agents who are eager to double their production, and, of course, the commission, too, would pause and take Mr. Douglas's warning to heart before they rashly precipitate themselves in this direction. Healthy progress, marching with time and circumstance, is good. Prematurity is never known to be a sign of prolonged vitality. Progress of the character projected is more harmful than good to the general interests of the local industry. It is much to be wished the electric light would be a means of enlightening the benighted agents and vividly holding before them the picture of the shadow of future industrial depression which they are trying to create. We say this despite their qualified disclaimer on the subject.

SHOE-MAKERS ON THE FOOT-PATH.

The *Rast Gaftar* discourses :—Let it, however, be clearly understood that the so-called foot-path used by the squatters of the shoe-making "profession" is not a public foot-path at all in the true sense of the term. Anyone who visits the spot will be convinced that to call this corner a foot-path is a mere stretch of imagination. It seems to be more *meant* to be a foot-path than *built upon* as such. It may have been laid out as a foot-path, but it seems to have been never carried out in that spirit. It has never been repaired, paved or asphalted, and it bears no sign or semblance of its having ever been levelled or metalled within the last twenty years, if one judges from its rough and uneven surface, full of ruts and holes, causing passers-by not to use it but to avoid using it. It is a neglected, forlorn and lonesome corner of a foot-path, as loathsome for its insanitary condition as it is lonesome for want of foot-passengers. Again, this so-called foot-path was blocked up against all traffic by the Police themselves erecting a chowky over it, and it is now completely shut up at its end opposite the Crawford Market by the drainage chowky of the Municipality. Thus the combined action of both the Municipality and the Police shows that this has been an unused foot-path, and it is simply nonsense to talk of traffic being impeded by the squatters.

TWO LATE CITIZENS.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind* :—Another well-known and popular citizen, in the person of Mr. Duxbury, has been gathered to the majority within the last few days leaving a winder gap than before in the number of that handful of old English gentlemen of a genial and fairly sympathetic type, who still move among us and are respected. The deceased had endeared himself to all classes of the native community by his admirable *bonhomie* and love of fairplay. In the service to which he belonged, and on which he shed lustre by his great ability and remarkable managerial success, he was almost idolised, at any rate, by the *native* employes. They amply testified to his worth by following his coffin to the grave in large numbers. As a rate-payers' representative for many a year Mr. Duxbury had done fair service at the Municipal Corporation, where his familiar figure will no doubt be much missed. Altogether Bombay has lost in him an estimable citizen and we cannot but regret the loss of such a good Englishman.—Another Englishman, too, of a retired disposition and little known in public life, died on Thursday last. The late Mr. Fellows, formerly of the Municipality, was also another type of the good old, genial, bluff Englishmen. For years past he was the solitary European denizen of Matheran at *all* seasons of the year. The small native population on the hill had come to look on him with love and reverence. He was ever ready to assist the starving and the hungry, though himself living on the most slender means imaginable. A facile writer, he used to indulge in his favourite literary pastime and oblige many a publicist, we among the number. He greatly assisted us in contributing to the success of *Matheran Jottings*, which we launched on the hill during the last hot season.

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE AT POONA.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks :—Whoever the Parsi gentleman may be that is reported to have made up his mind to establish a Pasteur Institute at Poona at a cost of Rs. 100,000 (a rumour, we are very slow to believe), it is our earnest request to him to consider if he is devoting that princely sum to the service of God and man. His avowed object is to provide against the ravages of hydrophobia. Now, we are convinced that the disease is not half so widespread in India as it is represented to be. But even if it be as common as it is terrible, why not adopt a cheap, certain and natural remedy instead of an expensive, uncertain and unnatural one ? Instead of locking up a hundred thousand rupees in a doubtful experiment, why not spend a few hundred only in a safe and certain investment such as the Buisson Bath has been demonstrated to be ? One such is already on its way to Bombay, the gift of a generous English-woman. Another is about to be erected by our kind-hearted townsman, Mr. Gostling. The Buisson method, tested by M. Buisson on himself and on others suffering from well-declared hydrophobia, commends itself to the plainest understanding, and is, as we have said above, accessible in every respect to every rank of life. As to the Pasteurian method, apart from its efficacy or otherwise, on which opinion is sharply divided, we shall say nothing in this place. But we think we are entitled to ask of every fair-minded citizen that a trial shall be given to the rival method which neither M. Pasteur nor any of his disciples has dared to impugn.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—Judging from the frantic efforts which the Indian Currency Association is making in every quarter to manufacture a huge bogus cry which shall be loud enough to be heard by "my lords" of the British Treasury, it seems it must be in dire straits indeed. If all the exertions it is making to propagate broadcast its windy propaganda cannot enable it to secure a decent number of rational sympathisers, it may be taken for granted that the cause it is wildly pleading for will die of itself. An artificial agitation of this character, with no solid substratum of facts, cannot last long. Its foundations are built on data which are scarcely unassailable. Even Mr. Mackay has not been able to bring forward anything like a solid array of incontrovertible statistics or convincing logic to convert thinking people to his frame of mind. Though he cried hoarse at the great Town Hall meeting in Calcutta, we have failed to discover that he has a single remedial nostrum to cure the present currency evil. Establish a gold standard and the evil will work off by itself ! This is easily said. Whether it could be as easily accomplished is more than we can tell. None deny the present evils. None deny the expediency of maintaining a stable ratio. So far we are all agreed. We have ourselves an open mind on the subject. But what we are not yet convinced of is the variety of remedies proposed by any number of our would-be currency doctors to establish a ratio and give stability to it. The Government of India itself seems to be bewildered and appalled ! It is really impinged on the horns of a dilemma. Will it be worse or better off by a change in the currency ? Will it suffer greater evils or less ? This is the question of questions. It has not yet been able to solve it either to its own satisfaction or to the satisfaction of those who by their knowledge and experience are most qualified to pass an opinion on the question.

The *Indu Prakash* is of a different opinion, and states :—On Wednesday, the 10th instant, a public meeting will be held at the Framji Cowasji Institute to adopt the memorial proposed to be submitted to Parliament by the Indian Currency Association of Calcutta. The question of exchange is one of the abstrusest questions of Political Economy. It is the subject which is the most absorbing and most talked about at present, but least understood by the people. Even among those who have thought and written on it there is such a divergence of views that for ordinary persons it is difficult to form any precise conclusions on it. We ourselves cannot pretend to any superior knowledge, but to our mind the very difficulty of the subject is a reason for keeping an open mind and indulging in no hobbies. We have noticed in some quarters a disposition to dogmatise and to unduly decry the efforts of the Currency Association. If the subject is one on which men like the Finance Minister and the Under-Secretary of State for India look with despair, it is surely the duty of one to refrain from dogmatising and to help any legitimate effort that is made to solve the question. We are glad our leading Bombay merchants have taken up the subject earnestly, and we hope they will strengthen the hands of the Currency Association with all their might.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 3.

THE home markets, as well as the London Stock Exchange, having remained closed yesterday for the holidays, the only item of news from London wired by Reuter is the payment into the Bank of England of about £275,000 in Gold.

In New York, Bar Silver advanced ¼ cent, say to 85¾ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. The price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent lower, at 7 7-16 cents, and September Futures were further 9 points down, at 7·22 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Here, business in Cotton has again been upon a very small scale, and confined to the Mills, which have taken only 900 bales in all, made up of 400 Barsee, at Rs. 185; 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 183; and 150 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 180; and Nugger, at Rs. 170 per candy. The tone of the market, however, has remained steady, and prices are still unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have not been dealt in today, both markets having been closed for a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	784 bales.
Wheat	16,433 cwts.
Linseed	2,237 ,,
Rapeseed	9,138 ,,
Poppyseed	2,418 ,,
Rice	2,803 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, and takers of tonnage scarce. A little ready and forward business has been done to-day on the basis of previous rates.

EXCHANGE opened steady at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, and remained without change throughout the day, only a few trivial transactions being reported at these rates. Credits were quoted at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight Bills for August-September delivery, 1s. 3 5-32d. for October-December, 1s. 3 3-16d. for January-February, and 1s. 3 7-32d. later. A little transpired for early next year, at 1s. 3 3-16d.; but the business passing both ways has again been small, and the market closed quiet and steady at the following quotations, not to re-open till Friday:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8 to 3-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·59	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at 106 7-16 for Fours for Money, and 106½ for Account, and soon after something was booked at 106 1-16; towards the close, however, rates rallied, and the Account price touched 106 3-16, at which the market left off, with the cash rate 106 7-16; and 4½ per Cents 105⅞.

SHARES.—There has been more movement than of late in Cotton Mill shares, and a number of changes in price, favouring sellers more often than buyers, have taken place at our revised quotations. Press Scrip is lower in several instances; but Prince of Wales is Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ to Rs. 1,037½ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, AUG. 3.

Mail steamer Ganges from China arrived.

N. L. steamer Hohenstanfen, from Australia, arrived.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, left Aden for Bombay, on the 3rd inst.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 15th ultimo, arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The sum of about £275,000 has been deposited into the Bank of England.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 30th July, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,22,685	3,15,517	12,766	4,50,968
Corresponding week last year, open 1,491½ miles	..	..	..	8,99,732

Increase ..... Rs. 51,236.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 2.

10 p.m.	87·1

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	78·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Line Saigon-Bangkok right.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd August, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	...
Teheran	3	2	40 p.m.	...	28
Suez	3	2	40 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 3rd August, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	1
,, Kurrachee	..	49	...	2
,, Madras	..	20	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1892.
Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·569
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·1
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	424
Fall of Rain	0·13
Total fall during month	1·34
,, year	35·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd Aug.	0·05

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATEL—August 3, at the residence of his father, the late Mr. Framji Nusserwanji Patel, Mazagon, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Framji Patel, aged 69 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Funeral takes place this (Thursday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPEMAN—July 26, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Mr N W Copeman, Military Works, of a daughter.
GOLDSMITH—July 31, at Coonoor, the wife of the Rev H D Goldsmith, M A, Church Missionary Society, of a son.
HOLLOWAY—July 23, at Health Ha l, Mussoorie, the wife of C E Holloway, North-Western Railway, prematurely, of a son, who survived his birth a few hours.
LIGHTFOOT—July 31, at Bangalore, the wife of J Lightfoot, of a daughter.
MOLL—July 29, at 3, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of A Moll, of a son.
POWELL—July 24, at Dharmsala, the wife of Captain C H Powell, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha Rifles, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PLATTS—DEVERINNE—July 23, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, by the Rev Father Lafont, C I E, Edith Marion, daughter of John S Deverinne, of Morellgunge, to Stanley George Platts, Bengal Police.

DEATHS.

BANKS—July 21, at Rangoon, of typhoid fever, Captain H E Banks, of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's steamer Maharani, aged 31 years.
HOLLOWAY—July 27, at Health Hall, Mussoorie, Isabella Maria, the dearly loved wife of C E Holloway, North-Western Railway.
LIGHTFOOT—July 31, at Bangalore, the infant daughter of J Lightfoot.
LAYTON—July 25, at Ranikhet, the infant son of Lieut E Layton, Royal Welch Fusiliers, aged 10 months and 4 days.
O'DONNELL—July 27, at Darjiling, Mary O'Donnell, of West Point, Goompahar, widow of Thomas O'Donnell, aged 73 years.
STISTED—July 31, at Fort St George, Edward Edensor Heathcote, infant son of Capt C H Stisted, Somerset Light Infantry, aged 7 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1892.

THE Emperor of Morocco indignant, apparently, at the refusal of his proffered thirty thousand pounds by the British Minister, has asked Russia to accredit a Minister to his Court, and Count d'Aubigny, the French Minister, not to be outdone by Sir C. Euan Smith, proceeds to Fez, where preparations on the grandest scale are being made for his reception. It is to be noted that the Ministers of the Powers hitherto represented reside, not at Fez, which shares with the city of Morocco the dignity of a capital, but at the port of Tangier, where His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs takes up his residence also. The invitation to Russia to accredit a Minister to Fez—if that be indeed the case, as the *Times* states—would indicate a desire to enter into specially intimate relations with the Northern Power. The Sultan, is supposed to be influenced by a hope that with the support of France and Russia he may be able to make himself independent of "the other Powers" —presumably Great Britain, for just at present neither Spain nor Italy nor Germany is alleged to be bringing any pressure, diplomatic or material, to bear upon the Sultan. It remains to be seen whether Russia will respond to the invitation. If a Russian Minister be accredited to Morocco, every one—except, possibly the Sultan—will at once understand that the cost and trouble are incurred in the interest of France, and not in that of a country with which Russia has no relations, commercial or political, either past, present, or perspective. It is strange that the Sultan should look to France or her good friend Russia, to maintain an independence which is seriously threatened only by the former. Unless the treaty which Sir Charles Euan Smith pressed the Sultan to sign contained clauses which have not been divulged—and obviously it would be to the interest of the Sultan to divulge any proposals calculated to arouse the jealousy of other Powers—its scope was restricted to commercial provisions, which if agreed to would have proved equally advantageous to traders of all nations. The Sultan at the outset professed his desire to facilitate trade, and he appointed a committee of native merchants to examine the proposals and make suggestions. Nothing has been disclosed or even alleged which could account for the extraordinary termination of the negociations—the substitution of a false copy of the draft agreed upon, the offer of a bribe of £30,000 to the British Minister to consent to the substitution, and the removal of the horses of the Embassy to prevent the departure of the Minister. What follows is no less inexplicable —the appeal to Russia to send a Minister to Fez in the utterly delusive hope that the "Dual Alliance" will maintain the independence of Morocco.

The recklessly indiscreet pronouncement of the Rev. Mr. Haweis who, when a guest of Sir C. Euan Smith at Tangier, wrote for publication in England letters describing the misgovernment of Morocco, and recommending that Tangier and the Coast should be annexed by the British Government as the first step towards introducing a better state of things, may have alarmed the Sultan, and led to these unexpected complications. Mr. Haweis, discoursing quite at his ease, dilated on the splendid climate of the Mediterranean and Atlantic littoral, and the lower slopes of the magnificent Atlas range, within three days' steam of England. He drew inviting pictures of winter Scarboroughs, where those seeking to escape the rigour of the English climate might resort. He expatiated—as indeed many writers have done before him—on the fertility of the valleys, the salubrity of the mountains, snow-clad in the winter, whence issue streams now running to waste; the country opened up by railways, the slave trade put down, and the mineral and other resources brought within reach of ports on the Mediterranean and Atlantic. These glowing letters were pleasant to write, and the distant readers for whom they were thrown off, no doubt perused them without any thought that such incitements to a forward policy might create embarrassments for the mission which was about to proceed to Fez, simply to procure greater facilities for trade. It is to be feared that their inopportune publication placed a weapon in the hands of the late French Minister at Tangiers. That individual showed his ill-will towards Sir C. Euan Smith's mission by being conspicuously absent from the throng which witnessed its departure. Another intimation of dissatisfaction was the despatch of a division of the French Mediterranean fleet from Oran to Tangiers in June, while the negociations were still in progress. That the movement of the fleet had reference to the political situation in Morocco was made sufficiently clear by the ambiguous language of the Minister of Marine when interrogated on the subject in the Assembly. Under the circumstances it is not at all far-fetched to suppose that the startling doctrine of Moroccan regeneration, put forward by the too sanguine Mr. Haweis, may have been utilised to alarm the Sultan and his Ministers. It is not yet two years since Lord Salisbury made mysterious reference to the dangers threatening on the side of Morocco. His Lordship did not deem it advisable to indicate what these dangers were. They arise from the rivalries of the European Powers, which are desirous of securing for themselves the heritage of this second Sick Man. Mr. Haweis is not the only one who would desire a slice of the Moroccan estate. Spain is quite as anxious as he is to obtain the Atlantic Littoral, with Tangier. France covets the country south of the Atlas, which is partly co-terminous with the Algerian frontier, and would certainly not quietly acquiesce in the annexation of the rest of the country by Spain or Italy. Great Britain could not see unmoved the acquisition by any other Power of Tangier and the territory from which Gibraltar draws its chief food-supply.

The Sultan of Morocco, like the Sultan of Turkey, in similar case, maintains his precarious position by availing himself of the mutual jealousies of the European powers. Mulai-el-Hasan is described by the late editor of the *Morocco Times* as a man of intelligent but harassed mind, with a quiet, intelligent face, a ruler with a horror of bloodshed, who never gives a death-warrant except when the representative of a European Power exacts the penalty for the murder of a European. The country over which he rules is one-fourth larger than all France, with a population of between six and seven millions. Dr. R. N. Cust, who visited the country two years ago, found it difficult to realise that under the Roman Empire the country now known as Morocco, was as much a Christian province as Spain or any other province of the Empire. The present races are the Berbers, who inhabit the mountains, and amongst whom there is an infusion of the blood of the Greek and Roman colonies which were driven out by Vandals, Visigoths, and Arabs. The inhabitants of the plains are of Arab race and in the towns are called Moors. A million of the inhabitants are pure Negroes of the best races, immigrants from the South. The importation of young negresses as slaves has its influence upon the Moorish population. The Sultan, himself an Arab, has a strain of negro blood, through one of his ancestresses. This mingling of races is not regarded with any aversion or disfavour. The Shereeff of Wazan, the most influential subject in the Empire, is the son of a negress. The offspring of the Arab and the Negro in the Soudon has proved himself a first-class fighting man, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the mingling of the same races in the Extreme West would produce a similar breed of fighting men. The country is divided into two regions by the great ranges of the Atlas, constituting a series of chains, extending from the north-east near the Mediterranian, to the south-west on the Atlantic littoral. These mountains, from twelve to fourteen thousand feet high, render invasion and rapid conquest difficult. The Berbers—Barbari—who inhabit the mountainous region, maintained quasi-independence, even under the Romans, and now owe the Sultan little more than a nominal allegiance. The plateaus and plains north of the Atlas range, are by far the most considerable and the most populous. The part of the territory which the French are suspected to have an evil eye upon, is the broken and hilly country running with the western frontier of Algeria. To the south are the desert frontier which none but the nomads can disturb. The Imperial revenue is only half-a-million sterling, but the Spaniards were able to exact an indemnity of £4,000,000 after the short war in 1859. The country was once the granary of Rome, but it now produces scarcely sufficient to feed its own population. In the same longitude as the British Isles, and surrounded by sea and ocean on two sides, the country is well worth the attention of European Powers anxious to extend the sphere of their civilizing influence. It would not be surprizing to learn some fine morning that the more active of the Powers had completed the Partition of Africa by a protocol relating to the future of Morocco.

WE have been favoured with an advance sheet of an article on the Silver Standard, contributed by Captain F. Beauclerk to the *Industrial Quarterly Review*. As a contribution to the discussion of the relation of the fall of silver and the violent fluctuations in exchange to the welfare of India, and the solvency of the Government and the tax-payers, the paper is disappointing. It gratuitously assumes at the outset that the only class whose interests are adversely affected, is that of the European official, who finds that his income is diminished so much that he is unable to educate his children at a good school, and can make no savings towards the cost of sending his wife home, or going home himself in case of illness. This, the writer professes, is a serious matter, for its ultimate tendency is to prevent men of the character and education required from coming to India at all. When the present salaries of Government servants were fixed the lowest value of the rupee was two shillings, and in the case of military officers it was for the most part taken as the equivalent of two shillings and three-pence. The grievance when the rupee in which salaries are paid, is only worth one shilling and three-pence, Captain Beauclerk proclaims to be real and palpable, and it being in his view the only evil that has to be dealt with, he finds no difficulty in suggesting a remedy. It is to raise the salaries of European officials so that the honorable bargain originally made between the Government and its servants shall be kept by the former, as it has been by the latter who have given good and loyal service, and should be adequately remunerated. The writer takes it for granted that this is the only evil result of the downrush of silver that has to be provided for. But even if that view were correct the remedy proposed is impracticable. The Government of India, which loses eight crores a year by the fall in the rupee, is in no position to raise the salaries of its Civil and Military officers. It would be impossible to impose additional taxes for such a purpose. Four crores have been added to the public burdens within the last six years, and of these two crores have already been swallowed up by the ever-increasing loss by exchange. Now that the rupee has fallen below 1s. 3d. the loss to Government will go on increasing, and the financial impossibility of raising the salaries of the official class will become more apparent than it was when Captain Beauclerk wrote his article a few weeks ago, when the rupee was only at 1s. 3½d. The failure to appreciate the magnitude of the issues involved vitiates the reasoning of a paper which in the hands of one who has given so much attention to questions affecting the progress of India, ought to have been a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. Thus, while approving of the contention of the Currency Association that the Government of India should be empowered to deal with Indian Currency problems on its own responsibility, as recommended by the Royal Commission, the writer asserts that the only object of the Association is that the servants of Government shall be restored to the financial position to which their Articles entitle them. Only this and nothing more. We certainly would not have taken little interest in a movement so limited in scope and so selfish in aim, and the same may be said for the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Mackay, who would never have accepted the presidency of the Association if its purpose were simply to raise the salaries of the officials, who are sufferers by the operation of the same cause, which is threatening the Government of India with serious embarrassment in the not very distant future. Captain Beauclerk acknowledges the difficulties which beset the Government, and cheerfully suggests that they should provide for the public needs by higher taxation. They are, he holds, in the same position as one of their own servants, and they are entitled to a better income. Suppose the extra taxation imposed, a further fall in silver will necessitate still another turn of the screw, and so on without any prospect of finality. It is idle to suppose that a further fall in silver will be only temporary and that the depression will not last beyond the time necessary for the great stock of silver bullion in America to be absorbed. Mr. Mackay spoke more to the purpose when, giving chapter and verse for his statements, he showed that the average cost of the output of silver is 1-8d. per ounce, and that there is practically no limit to the quantity which can be produced. It is all very well to say that experts affirm that when silver falls a number of mines will be shut down, but that is nothing to the point. The great mines, which produce silver in unlimited quantities at a nominal cost, will not shut down, nor will the silver obtained as a by-product from gold-mines at 2½d. an ounce, and that from lead at 8d. per ounce cease to enter the market. The assertion that the profits of the Indian planters are satisfactory, is not borne out by statistics. Profits have fallen until they have well-nigh reached the vanishing point. The fall in silver has not made any branch of business more remunerative, but less. Some suspicion of the reality seems to have prompted the admission that if cheap silver floods India, local prices must rise, and consumers, and those in receipt of fixed incomes, will suffer. The only consolation offered is that things will right themselves when the silver becomes "absorbed," which is like saying that there will be no more floods, when all the water in the world is absorbed.

ON Monday the New Parliament will assemble. It appears to be arranged that the Queen's Speech shall be very brief, and that the Opposition will move a vote of want of confidence in the Government. It is not easy to understand what the Ministry hope to gain by taking a course which will enable the Opposition to arraign their policy, and emphasize the defeat at the polls by an adverse vote of the majority of the new House. It was to avoid inconvenience of this kind that Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone resigned before the meeting of

TELEGRAMS.

THE TROUBLES IN AFGHANISTAN.

VICTORY OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS OVER THE UZBEGS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 3.

The Foreign Office Department has received information of another attack on four sowars, carrying the dak in the Zhob Valley. Two of the sowars were killed. Their assailants were three Waziris.

The Afghan troops from the garrison of Maimena have gained a victory over the Uzbeg rebels. Communications have been again opened between Kabul and Herat.

The Uzbegs who were defeated were tribal reinforcements who were proceeding to the Hazara country. They were under the command of the son of the Wali of Maimena who, after the fight, fled towards Penjdeh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 2.

Latest advices regarding the cholera state that the epidemic is decreasing in the Valley of the Volga, but is on the increase along the River Don, where five hundred deaths took place last Sunday.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

It is probable that the Parliamentary Session will close directly after the vote of want of confidence is passed. The debate is expected to last two days only.

MR. BALFOUR'S ELECTION.

The Liberals have decided to petition against the return of the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour for East Manchester on the ground of corruption and treating the electors.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, AUG. 3.

A report is current here that King Menelek of Abyssinia is sending an Envoy to France.

CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 3.

Captain Younghusband has left Gulmarg for Gilgit.

A MURDER IN KABUL.

A sensational murder is reported from Kabul. Abdul Rashed Khan, Mr. Pyne's deputy in the Kabul Workshops, was going to the Amir's camp with a large sum of money, when he was murdered.

FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

Tremendous floods have occurred in the Punjab. Not only has the railway been breached between Raewind and Multan, but serious breaks have also occurred on the Sind-Sagar line between Lala Musa and Kundian.

PROJECTED DEPUTATION TO THE AMIR.

It may have been noted, says the *Pioneer*, that the Amir of Kabul has more than once declined the Viceroy's invitation to visit India, pleading the state of his health or the difficulty of leaving his country, owing to internal disturbance. The Government of India have now reminded him of their readiness to send a deputation to confer with him on Afghan soil, regarding the matters which have been in dispute for some time past. The object of this mission would be to enable his Highness to state his case more particularly as to his action in Bajour, Waziristan, and Chaghai, in Beluchistan; and at the same time to offer him, in the frankest manner, explanations regarding the policy of our Government on the North-West Frontier, which he has so completely misunderstood. The Amir has repeatedly spoken of his willingness to discuss certain points raised when a deputation should arrive from India, thus indicating that he was anxious to receive a mission, and it is to be hoped that he is still in the same frame of mind. It would be too much to say that with the despatch of such a mission all difficulties in Afghanistan and on the frontier would be dissipated; but matters might be put in train for the achievement of this end. The trouble is, that as on so many previous occasions, we are catching the Amir in anything but an amiable mood.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

The Hazara rebellion in Afghanistan is still unsuppressed, and it is yet not known to what extent disaffection has spread in the Maimena district of Afghan Turkistan, or whether a more than a limited number of the Uzbeg population are implicated in the rising on our own frontier in the neighbourhood of the Gomal Pass.

There is news that Gul Mahomed, the Amir's representative in Wana, has sent his Kazi, a mullah, whose mission is to work upon the fanatical feelings of the tribesmen of the Bithani country in close proximity to our border. He has with him a small escort of sowars, and will probably work but little mischief, as the appearance of troops in the Gomal will reasure the Waziris.

RELIEFS FOR THE GOMAL PASS.

The detachment from Dera Ismail Khan consisting of two guns and one hundred cavalry, and three hundred infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry were not able to start owing to the rain until 2 a.m. on Tuesday. They are timed to reach their destination at Kajuri Lach, on Friday.

NEW MEMBER OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 3.

Mr. Arthur Charles Trevor, Commissioner in Sind, now on furlough, succeeds Sir Charles Pritchard as Member of the Governor's Council.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RACE HORSE.

Captain Hanwell, whilst exercising Captain owle's mare Stella, over the Ganesh Khind jumps met with a serious accident. Stella fell, and broke her neck, and was killed on the spot. Captain Hanwell escaped unhurt.

A TURF DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 3.

Aga Z. Shah, owner of Pekin, who came second in the Lilliputs on the first day of the Sky Meeting, and which has been disqualified for crossing, has appealed to the stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club.

THE COMING TROOPING SEASON.

It has been decided to run three troopships to and from Karachi during the coming season. The first ship arrives on 11th December and leaves on the 20th of the same month, the second vessel arrives on the 12th of January and leaves on the 24th, and the third arrives on the 22nd of February and leaves on the 3rd of March.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant King, Ordnance Department, has retired from service on pension.

Colonel Hussey, who went to England on three months' leave, has resumed command of the Deolali depot from Major Jackson, First Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant Glasfurd, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Captain Brunker, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Major Moss, Worcester Regiment, have passed their examination in Hindustani, in the Higher Standard, Surgeon-Captain Smith, has passed his examination in Persian, in the Higher Standard; and Second Lieutenant Parry, Bengal Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Hindustani, in the Lower Standard.

The services of Colonel Moberley has been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieutenant Widdicombe, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Second-Lieutenant Archer, No. 15 Company Western Division, R. A., have qualified as Instructors in Army Signalling.

IN MEMORIAM.*

Sleep Dymock! after life-long labour, sleep!
Rest after work is meet reward for thee:
But India's Flora weeps, and so do we
Who in sweet sylvan shade e'er strove to reap
The harvest of thy toil. Safe was the keep
The sacred toilsome trust of Flora's key
Within thy loyal hand. Who will it be
That key will duly hold? "None"!—So we weep!
Years must pass ere another like thee takes
The place left vacant in thy sad decease.
Long workless years must roll ere Flora wakes
Some votary up—where there's no "golden fleece,"
To serve her as thou didst—so true, so meek!
Thy worth, thy works, will countless ages speak.

K. R. KARTIKAR.

* W. Dymock, B.A., retired Brigade-Surgeon, H. M.'s Bombay Army. Obii 30th April, 1892.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, there being also present:—Colonel Wilson, Principal R. G. Oxenham, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Balchundra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Hurkissondass Narotumdass, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

ENCROACHING ON THE TULSI PIPE.

The Committee considered Memorandum No. 9336, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Acting Executive Engineer, reporting that Haji Ebrahim Haji Aboo has made a gateway in the compound wall of his newly-built musjid, abutting on the Tulsi pipe line ground, at the junction of Fergusson Road, and that the compound wall also in some place encroaches upon the pipe line ground to the extent of from 2 to 3 inches, and requesting sanction to a suit being filed for the purpose of the encroachments being removed.

The Municipal Commissioner said he would enquire how it was that encroachments had been allowed to be carried out by the Engineering Department and undertook not to take action before making a further report on the matter to the Committee.

"MR. WACHA'S LEECHES."

The Committee considered Memorandum No. 9440, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding the following report from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, on the subject of leeches which were stated to have been drawn from a tap in the house of a European gentleman, residing at Byculla:—

"To the Municipal Commissioner, Sir,—I have the honor in returning your No. 9870 of the 13th instant, to state that the result of enquiries as to Mr. Wacha's leeches has been.—(1) The leech according to Mr. Wacha's statement was forwarded to him by an European gentleman, name and address not given. (2) Upon further enquiry Mr. Wacha stated (letter to Municipal Secretary, dated 11th July) that the friend who sent the leech observed that the occupier was Mr. Moore, Byculla. (3) Mr. J. Moore, Byculla, being found, stated that the leeches did not come from the tap of the house he resides in but from another place in Haines Road. (4) The chawl referred to by Mr. Moore was found and the tap from which the leeches came (the little girl, into whose *lota* it came says, as I understand her, only one) was found, to be an exposed tap in a courtyard of the chawl, at the junction of DeLisle and Haines Roads. Around the tap is a pavement. It was stated that leeches had not been found in the water since these now under report, but upon examination, we found a hollow space under the pavement near the drain and the water-pipe was slightly leaking. There was a colony of leeches in the slimy mud. 5. We are not able to ascertain that any leeches have been obtained from any other tap in this locality. Having regard to the spot under the pavement in which so many leeches had been found, and where they have evidently lodged for some time and only occasionally been observed, I am of opinion that the origin of this colony was not from the water-supply. I cannot prove what the origin was, but having regard to the proximity of the drain and to the large number of people who use the tap and pavement drain in common, I think it will be felt not unreasonable to suppose that the leeches have been bred externally and have then occasionally found their way into the water-tap. I do not think the leeches could get into the pipes when the water is on, but in this case there is a stop-tap in the courtyard under command, without reference to us of the occupiers or *ramosee*. The entry of leeches into the pipe will have been a natural and easy thing if at any time the pipe which is now leaking has been disconnected for repair, the bend where the pipe turns up out of the pavement to the tap being in the mud where the leeches were found. I regret that I cannot give a more convincing report, but when I state that up to the present we have never found leeches on our strainers or filters, or in the reservoirs or pipes, I trust that it will be generally recognised that there is no cause for alarm in this respect on the evidence at present before us.—I have, &c., (Sd). S. TOMLINSON.

The letter was recorded.

After transacting other business the meeting separated.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

THERE will be a game this evening, on the Cooperage ground. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m. Sides as follows:—

COLORS.		WHITES.
A N Other,	Back	A N Other
T Reed	2	J W Greahy
A N Other		A N Other
W Ballantyne		A P O'Brien
G F Lund	½	A Hawkins
V B Symmonds		G Kelly
C H Brierley	Forwards.	H Fido
J E P White		J W Roberts
J A G Fido		R Honner
E C Good		J Fido
F Blodwell		G Momod
H O Sealy		J Guyman
H Brewin		A Sohn
F Brewin		W Buckle
G Wise		C Symonds

Advices from Pahang tell of fighting in the Raub area from the ex-Orang Kaya defending a pass against Colonel Walker's force. Two of the Government men were killed in driving out the insurgents.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

PHEW! it is nearly over. By the time these lines appear the General Election should be all over. Let me confess. At the outset I resolved that the General Election should begin and be carried through without disturbing my tranquillity. I said that I would record my vote; a man who fails to vote ought to be struck off the roll and refused civil rights of any kind. I would do this as a duty to the country; then I would sit down and take a book, and wait patiently for the result. I said that I would not even look at the papers. Vain promise! Futile resolution! Every morning I tear open the papers and count up the numbers feverishly; at luncheon I consult the new returns posted up at the club; in the evening I sit reading new returns, with all the papers round me. One more stone, then, gone to pave a well-known court. As to the Election itself, its conduct, the things said, the results and the rest of it, all I can find to say that has not been said by everybody else is this: when we concede the right of free speech we give with it the right of orderly meetings. Otherwise free speech is a mockery. Now at this election many meetings have been broken up by roughs, who would not allow the other side to speak at all. This is matter of police; it should not be tolerated in a well governed city. Every party has the right of conducting its own meetings in peace and order. Imagine the same spirit of disorder introduced into religion. Fancy a party of ruffians invading a Roman Catholic church with the intention of breaking up the service. To my mind the liberty of speech is as sacred as the liberty of worship. Now this is a thing that concerns all parties. Let us protect our meetings; let it be understood on both sides that a meeting shall not be disturbed. I believe the Americans insist upon this: they do not allow a party meeting to be molested by roughs. Let us play the game with some regard to rules.

I should like also to see a public hall in every parish where political meetings could be held without charge. I suppose we should have to limit the meetings to political purposes, otherwise the hall would be in request by everyone who had a nostrum—socialists, anarchists, dynamiters, and whatever other new developments await the unhappy world. It would also be wanted for every kind of religion. Well, after all, why not? The wilder the doctrine, the better for everybody that it should come out into the free air. Everything is to be gained by freedom of speech.

Sometimes in casual conversation there come out the most wild and wonderful beliefs possible—things which show how useful a thing a little open talk may be. Now, bottled talk gives rise to all kinds of bottled prejudices. For instance, I was once talking with a young carpenter, when he began to advance a very strong view, very strongly expressed, that the Disestablishment of the Church was the next thing wanted—the only thing wanted—to complete the happiness of the people. On being asked how Disestablishment would confer this blessing upon us, he explained that, the Church once disestablished, everybody would get their breakfast for nothing. He further explained that the parsons were rolling in money; that this money would be confiscated by the State, and that it would yield an annual income which would allow everybody to breakfast for nothing. He said that he had read this. He could not say where he had read this; but it was in some paper; or, perhaps, some mate had told him. Now, one knows better than to put this story forward as an illustration of ignorance among working men. I am quite aware that there are many working men—a great many—who are perfectly well informed on all political questions. But it shows how, for want of a little reasoning, an intelligent man may get to believe a most silly and unfounded thing. There are in almost every mind certain absurdities due to accepting a thing without reason. There are also in every mind great black places due to sheer ignorance. One of the functions of education is to teach the mind where these black places lie.

A writer in the last number of the *Spectator* speaks of that kind of man whose very presence in a room seems to stimulate everybody else in the company, and to bring out all that is brightest and best in each. The writer also speaks of the opposite kind of man, whose presence seems absolutely to depress what is bright and good—to have a deadening influence. He might also have adduced—only we do not expect a paper in a weekly journal to be exhaustive—that kind of man whose companionship makes a man die—which is better than only to say—what is best in him. And he might have mentioned the stimulating power of making men work, hope, and persevere, which is possessed by some women. This kind of woman is much rarer than formerly, I believe, because so many women, born with this power of encouragement—women whose highest gift is the power of *heartening* men—are themselves trying to do badly what they should have encouraged others to do well and nobly. The man who makes men do their best is found in successful schoolmasters, in good overseers of works, and among employers of labour of all kinds. Of men whose very presence is a stimulus I have known many. At their approach the whole intellectual level is raised perceptibly: everybody brightens. This is not a theory, it is a thing that, once stated, is recognised at once; it is a plain fact. Such men exist everywhere. There is not a college, a regiment, a society of men anywhere that has not such men. I could name half-a-dozen in various and very different positions, whom I have myself known. One of them, the late Professor Edward Palmer, whose life I wrote, is mentioned by the *Spectator* as an illustration. He was emphatically and notoriously such a man. He possessed and continually—unconsciously—exercised this strange gift of inspiring men to think and say their very best. Wherever he sat the talk was the best that those present could produce. As for the other class mentioned by the *Spectator*—those who depress the general tone and make the best impossible—one knows them too. The *Spectator* thinks they may be sometimes very able men themselves, though possessed of this deplorable gift of depressing.

Perhaps. For my own part I have known only two types of depressing men, *viz.*, the malignant or envious man, who is much more common than we think; and the genuinely stupid man. Of the latter there are many varieties, all depressing. He is arrogant; he is conceited; he utters narrow sentiments; day before yesterday ideas he cannot catch up; he changes talk just as it promises to be at its best; he is dogmatic. In presence of this man I freeze; I shiver; my thoughts refuse to move; my tongue refuses to speak. Perhaps he is a worthy and honest person; but he is dull; he is dogmatic; he is a depresser. The malignant or envious man wants a whole chapter to himself. Perhaps we may return to him. Meantime I am studying one of the class with as much minuteness as is possible.

It is very nearly over for the year—the London season. A bad season, I am told; at a season in which London has been filled. All the old hotels, all the new hotels, are crammed with people. You might stand outside Kensington Gardens any day from half-past seven to eight and see a procession of hansom cabs three miles long taking the men out to dinner; with these the carriages taking the women. Now it is nearly over. For one thing I am thankful—it will be nine months before the struggle to escape dinners begins again. The public dinner is always a terrible thing, and especially in late July. The great dinner party where you know nobody, and don't want to know anybody, is even more insufferable. And the little dinner party, not on any account to exceed eight—the only pleasant form of dinner party—is so very, very seldom attainable. What has struck me most this year, however, is the apparent beauty, the splendour, the external joy of the whole thing. I do not go to balls—nobody asks me; but consider the park, the great functions of the Boat Race, the cricket matches, Henley Regatta, Ascot, the theatres, the opera, Regent-street, Piccadilly, and Bond-street in the afternoon. How splendid—how full of life, vivacity, colour, movement, animation is this show! Girls dressed in the sweet, new colours of the day—pink, grey, green—walking about in crowds; the young men pranking in the latest "inside" fashion. Alas! those who do not know it are rank "outsiders." What other crowd in all the world could look so happy, so perfectly happy, so contented and so rich? The London crowd makes even a better show of happiness than the Paris crowd, because it is so much bigger. In vain the philosopher whispers that the girls are not really happy, but discontented and disappointed, because they are all yearning for the unattainable—for husbands possessing great estates, great names, and all the virtues—and that there are only two or three in every season of such young men—not nearly enough to go round; and that the lively young gentlemen who make up the show are mostly stonebroke, and will probably be heard of next year, if they are heard of at all, as shepherding at Fiji. Never mind the philosopher. It is a beautiful sight. Let us continue to think that they are all happy. That so many, all at once, should be so happy and so rich and so beautifully got up is a foretaste of heaven

A new departure is to be made in a new club. We all know the singing and musical clubs, but this is an ordinary social club. The new departure is imitated from the Authors' Club of New York by the Authors' Club of London. The Americans have fortnightly evenings, where they meet at their club house for a kind of Conversazione or Reception. Oysters—which are cheap in New York—and other light refreshments are provided; there is tobacco; there is talk; and the evenings are found to be a great success. Our authors propose to hold six months in the year such a fortnightly meeting; there is to be a talking room, and a room where some kind of entertainment is to be given; there will be provided a light supper, and the customary drinks will be free. I wish my friends and brother members every success. Most London clubs are anything but social. A member may go to his club every day for the whole of his life without ever making a single acquaintance in it. The only way to get known in most clubs is to play billiards or whist. Now at the Authors' everybody is supposed to know everybody else. The temporary home of the club is at No. 17, St. James's-place. This is classic ground—a fit place for a club of men of letters. Addison lived here; John Wilkes lived here; Rogers, for half a century, gave his breakfasts here; Mrs Delany lived here. As for people not in the literary world, Bishop Kennett, Molly Lepel, Lord Carlisle, Earl Spencer, Charles James Fox, Lord Dundonald, Mrs Robinson (the actress), Warren Hastings, and Sir Francis Burdett all lived in this classic street, which, to be sure, is little better than a court. The large drawing-room tenanted by the authors was decorated—and very beautifully, too—for the famous Marquis of Hertford.

Of chestnuts and the chestnut bell, the former remain; the latter, an American invention, never really came into fashion in this country. It was heard in certain clubs, but I think it was generally felt that, unless everybody was permitted to contribute his chestnuts, conversation would become extinct. Gentle reader, you may not perhaps know that the chestnut bell was a sweet little silver-voiced bell, about three-quarters of an inch high, which was fastened to the watch-chain. When the chestnut, *i.e.*, the old story, was produced the little bell began to ring under the table. The older one gets the more frequent are the chestnuts. When I talk with young men, and they presently tell me a story, they always stop in the middle, seeing an indescribable look in my eyes—"but you have heard this before." Alas! I have in another form, yet I would not ring the bell, because the story is new to youth. Let the young men have it. One of the reasons why there is always someone writing reviews in which he abuses the novels of the day, is that the writer is either growing old, in which case the story told is to him a chestnut; or he is too young to understand what is meant by fidelity to nature. Let us remember that to the young all the stories are new, which is the reason why the young fellows like the adventure stories, which are to us so stale, and why the girls like the love stories, which are to us—whose love story has long since been told—so dull and stupid. The chief regret of my present age is that I did not, years ago, write down all the stories I heard every evening, religiously, before going to bed.

Country clergymen are great preservers of stories and relating chestnuts. They cannot believe that their stories ever grow old. In the evening, when they are perhaps taking the solace of tobacco, you may see them begin to chuckle, and make two or three times as if they would speak. Presently they begin. "I am reminded of a thing that I heard many years ago. Perhaps you don't know it." And then out it comes—the poor old chestnut. And you laugh in polite hypocrisy. One of them has sent me a pamphlet, which he has just written; never mind the subject. It contains three chestnuts—five, really; but we need only mention three. In chestnut one, he tells us of the Irishman who had a sweet-tempered wife, whom he used to call, being careless of genders, but anxious to show his scholarship, "Mary Pacificum." Unhappily she died. Then he called her "Mary Mortuum." The priest, however, told him that this was wrong, seeing that she was in purgatory—which, he added, is a place situated somewhere in the middle of the earth. "Then," said the widower, "I will call her Mary Mediterraneum." In chestnut two, he tells the old story how a former Bishop of London compelled the rectors of the marshy and malarious districts in Essex to reside or to resign. "For," said his Lordship, "health in such places depends upon plenty of port wine, and rectors are better able to afford port than their curates." In chestnut three, he reminds us that the late Lord Beaconsfield, being asked what he was in religion, replied a "A developed Jew." These are not such very bad stories to find in a single little pamphlet, and they remind me . . . but, hark! I hear the tinkling of the chestnut bell.

GOLF AT NASIK.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, AUG. 1.

UNDER the auspices, and on the links of the Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik, a handicap for a silver medal (the "Forty-Twa") presented by the Royal Bombay Golf Club was played off on Saturday last. The entries were eight in number, and a start was effected at 4 p.m., two rounds of the links, or 18 holes, being played. Wallinger came in an easy winner, and well deserved too, for he played a most careful game throughout.

The results are as under:—

Names.	Handicap.	1st round.	2nd round.	Gross.	Nett.
W A Wallingor	4	43	49	97	93
M H W Hayward	20	59	59	118	98
W G Rotham	scratch	51	49	100	100
Dr P Murphy	12	58	63	121	109
G C Whitworth	20	63	66	129	109
G R Johnston	20	68	64	132	112
H M Gibbs	20	69	retired	..	...
H E Winter	36	83	"	...	..

These handicaps are open to all the members of the Club and it is a pity that only one non-resident member competed. However, there are to be two more such competitions on the 27th August and 22nd October, and as these dates are Saturdays, which come immediately after Bank holidays, it is to be hoped that on these occasions more non-resident members will compete. The dates were fixed in the hope that they would suit non-resident members, especially those in Bombay.

The Club's annual tournament will be held during the week, commencing the 12th September, and it is to be hoped that there will be a good meet this year. As many as come are sure to be welcome, and it will, perhaps, be possible this year to arrange accommodation for a goodly number. The new tournament links are getting into splendid condition, and should be perfect at the time of the meet.

A new ladies' course has recently been laid out, which is as perfect as it can be, and the Club expects to be able to get up a ladies' tournament at the same time as the gentlemen's this year.

In the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the latest report of the Sanitary Commissioner in the Punjab it is stated that the engineers in charge have promised that the extension of the Simla water-supply and sewage works will be finished and ready for use before the beginning of the next Simla season. This confirms our previous announcement on the subject. The total cost is about 6 lakhs; of which the Municipality provides three lakhs, and the Imperial and Local Governments about half a lakh each.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. J. L. Symons, and in the presence of a good number of shareholders.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said:—Gentlemen,—It is my good fortune to have to address you at a time when the affairs of the bank have been prosperous. And I feel especially fortunate in being able to say this, seeing that the past year has been, as you all know, bad as a rule for trade. For banking business there is no doubt the past year has been exceptional, as regards the want of demand for money. At this time last year the bank rate of interest stood at 2 per cent. I know that this rate had ruled for some time, but until I looked up the figures yesterday I am bound to say I had forgotten that this extraordinary low rate had continued from August 11th to January 18th. For the whole year under review the rate never went above 5 per cent., and it now stands nominally at 3 per cent. But, I think, I may say practically, at the same rate as a year ago, *viz.*, 2 per cent. In face of such figures as these a result such as you have now lying before you, must be considered very satisfactory. The net profit, including about Rs. 70,000, brought forward from the former six months, amounts to over nine lakhs of rupees. In addition to declaring a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, the directors have been able to add two lakhs to the reserve fund and also to carry forward the subtantial balance of Rs. 1,60,000 to the present half-year. I think this last feature is a matter for particular congratulation as there seems little doubt that we are in for a very dull time. Unless there is a quick change for the better in the trade of the place, it will take the bank all its time to earn the dividend which you will no doubt all expect to receive at the end of the present half-year. These are days when hard-earned profits can ill-afford to be cut down by losses, and it is very satisfactory that the bank has been able to steer clear of these, and that we can show a clear sheet in this respect. Mr Sleigh is absent on a short holiday and is not able to receive in person the thanks I feel sure you will all accord him for his able management. It is due to the constant, shrewd and careful working of Mr. Sleigh, and all the other employes of this bank, that your interests have been so well cared for. You will notice that the directors have applied Rs. 35,000 out of the profits towards the pension and guarantee fund. This fund, which I look upon as so valuable to every one connected with the bank, continues to prosper. It will, I hope, always have the strong support both of the directors, who represent the shareholders, and also of all those employed in the bank. The fund is also a valuable guarantee for the honesty of all who belong to it. Every member is a guarantor for the others and a dishonest member would punish all his fellow-workers besides himself. A feeling has prevailed in some quarters that the bank has been somewhat hard in not allowing any interest on deposits. But the course of the money market has justified our action. Unless we had discontinued allowing interest when we did the result of the bank's working for the past year would have shown a very different result to what it now does. When people have been accustomed to receive interest it is no doubt unpleasant to have it stopped. But there are times when unpleasant things must be done, and I feel sure you will all endorse the policy that has been pursued in this matter. We are not always to have such a plethora of money and the wheel will work round again to a time when the bank will see its way to the good use of surplus funds and be glad to pay interest on money deposited for a certain period. This is our Presidency Bank, and it is the bank to which the public especially look for assistance in exceptional times. I think that depositors should take some comfort from the fact that if they cannot get interest, they are at any rate helping to strengthen the resources of an institution whose business is strictly local and the funds of which are of the greatest assistance both in developing local trade, especially that of our mills and also in the lending of money to other institutions when periods of excitement, such as lately experienced, have to be tided over. The bank is always ready to consider any proposal for opening a new branch. Since we last met a branch has been opened at Bhownagar and so far as we have gone the results have justified the steps taken. The benefit of having a safe deposit for the State balances seems to be fully appreciated by the Maharajah, and I hope the opening of the branch will prove an increasing benefit to the trade of his state. This bank, owing to the state of trade, has continued its investments in Government and other securities. I should like to take this opportunity of stating that these investments are made for the sake of the interest they bring in and not for speculation. None of the profit on the present holdings comes into the profit and loss account. The profit is held as a reserve for a possible fall in the value of the securities. These stand at a price considerably above cost, and in the present position of the market there is no reason to suppose that there will be any such fall as would result in a loss over the transactions. I trust it will continue to be the policy of this bank never to allow itself to be tempted into undertaking any stock jobbing but to pursue the steady course of making judicious investments, when advisable, for the sake of the interest they bring in. This is the kind of policy that will carry along with it the confidence of Government and the public. Gentlemen, I am now nearing the end of my remarks; but must not close before I say something on the great exchange question. I hope I shall not be expected to say much or anything that is new on the subject. This bank is not directly interested in exchange, but, of course, it is indirectly greatly interested in the subject. They have keenly taken it up on the Bengal side. Most of you have no doubt read the able speech made by Mr. Mackay in Calcutta the other day. I expect we in Bombay have been called some hard names for not supporting the gold standard movement. I believe many people consider we are indifferent on the subject. But I do not think this is so. People here keenly appreciate the position. But, as far as I can hear, the feeling is that the way has not been made clear for the big proposed change. People still fear that the remedy may prove worse than the disease. I think the gentlemen who are in favour of the gold standard have been expressing a little too much what they would wish to happen, and have not sufficiently thought out how it is all to be brought about. I think all Bombay people would be glad to see a fair rate of exchange ruling again, and for it to keep steady at about a certain rate, say 1s. 6d. But how this is to be brought about they have not yet been clever enough to see. We shall be told that if we sit still we shall never get anything done. Until we see our way clear, however, it would appear best to have patience. If the mints are closed, as suggested, silver would fall heavily, and it seems to me that being so largely held this of itself would be bad for the country. Will the gold be forthcoming to give in exchange for the comparatively worthless silver token? I fear there would be a great falling off in the circulation of rupees, which would cause great inconvenience and loss to the country at large. The continued imports of silver show that it is wanted in the country also. I cannot but think that false coinage would be largely resorted to, and that rupees which could be made at a cost of 8d., which were worth in India 1s. 6d., would find their way into this country in large quantities, even if not manufactured in the country. Mr. Mackay made light of this point, but, I fear, it would be a source of much trouble. Government servants seem to get nearly all the pity in connection with low exchange. But all Europeans who want to remit their rupees are in the same boat. There seems to be a general idea among many people that low exchange makes no odds to those connected with business. They hear that it is good for export business, and think the merchant recoups himself in some way. I have often had a poke in the ribs from people smarting under exchange loss, and they have said—"Exchange don't make any difference to you, merchants. You can take care of yourselves." But I have not agreed with them, Low exchange may stimulate exports, but the rate of exchange all comes into the calculation. It doesn't affect the commission or profit the merchant may make (unless of course he speculates), nor does it allow him to remit any money he may have at better rates than the Goverment servants. This fact should be borne in mind, I think, when discussing the matter. The whole subject is fraught with difficulties. I do not flatter myself that I have thrown any light on it, nor do I for a moment wish to deprecate discussion on the matter. Clever men than I am think well of bimetallism or a gold standard, and perhaps they are right. All I wish to say is that I hope people will think well over the subject from all points of view before they commit themselves to advocating any change such as proposed which may have results that have not been anticipated. In making these remarks about exchange please understand that I am not speaking on behalf of the Bank, but only my own views. I have not troubled you with any figures to-day regarding trade during the period under review, and hope you will excuse me from doing so. I never did believe much in figures and think they are mostly unreliable and only at best sometimes interesting. If we could foreshadow the fortune a little it would be more to the purpose. All that can be said at present is that the prospects of making much money during the present six months are not lively. Much anxiety prevailed till the end of June about our rains, but happily they came at last, and have been good in nearly every district. Gentlemen, I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to my remarks, and I have now to move the adoption of the report.

The chairman moved, and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy seconded, that the directors' report (already published in our columns) be received.

Mr. Munjee Carrimbhoy asked, as he had done on a former occasion, what the fund for losses stood at, and also suggested to the directors that instead of passing so much money to the reserve they should put some towards a fund for the equalization of dividends.

In reply to the former question the chairman said that the losses of the fund were Rs. 4,31,259, from which was to be deducted about one lakh, after certain estates in which they were interested had been finally adjusted. With regard to the suggestion he said the reserve fund could be called on, and pointed out that a large sum was brought forward from the last half-year and was available for the present half-year, and they ought to be satisfied with that.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. B. D. Patel, seconded by Mr. Tallochand Manockchand, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and S. D. Sassoon were re-elected directors.

Messrs. R. Baumbach and E. N. Settna were re-elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each, and the thanks of the shareholders were returned to the directors, officiating secretary, Mr. A. Murray, officers, and the chairman.

DEATH OF MR. DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PATEL.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patel, son of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, the late "Nestor of the Parsees," which took place at his residence yesterday. Like his father, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy was a patron of learning, a warm advocate of female education, and a man of advanced views on all subjects affecting the welfare of the native community. He was at one time a prominent merchant of this city and a working member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, before which he read several learned papers on Oriental studies. He was a Zend and Pehlvi scholar, and had published a book in English on the Zend Grammar and the Zoroastrian religion. In the year 1858, on the retirement of his late father from the firm of Wallace and Co., Mr. Dhunjeebhoy became a partner in his stead, Mr. Framjee continuing to assist the firm with his advice and experience till 1863. In that year on the establishment of a new firm, under the name of Framji Sands and Co., Mr. Dhunjeebhoy conducted its business for some time with his brother, Mr. Sorabjee Framji Patel, who still continues it. During the American War, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy promoted some financial companies, which came to grief in the general crash which followed, and in which he sustained heavy losses. He thereafter led a retired life. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy was a Justice of the Peace, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and a member of several educational and other boards in the days of his prosperity. The funeral takes place this morning.

THE MOHURRUM.

THIS annual Mahomedan festival, which commenced this year on the 25th ultimo, will come to a close to-day. Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, has issued licenses, for the erection of about 166 taboots, and 863 punjahs, whilst last year there were 177 taboots and 899 punjahs. In the A Division, comprising Colaba, the Fort, Esplanade, Crawford Market, and Bori Bunder there are 7 taboots and 20 punjahs; in the B Division including Pydhowni, Khuduck, Chuckla, Oomarkhady, and Mandvi, there are 49 taboots and 186 punjahs. The C Division, which extends from Dhobi Talao down to Thakordwar, and also embraces Lohar Chawl, Sonapore, Kalbadevi, Bhooleshwar, and Funuswady, has 52 taabots and 201 punjahs. There are 8 taboots and 61 punjahs in thet D Division, which includes Girgaum, Candawady, Khetwady, Chowpaty, Tardev, and Mahalaxmi. On the E Division which embraces Camatipoora, Mazagon, and Tarwady, there are 34 taboots and 331 punjahs The F and G Divisons, including Worlee, Mahim, Dadur, Sion, Matoonga, and Sewree, have 16 taboots and 64 punjahs. As usual, about noon to-day, the taboots and punjahs from the various divisions will move in procession through Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road, along the Esplanade Cross Road, across the Carnac Bunder Railway Bridge, towards the sea-shore at Cooly Bunder, where all the taboots will be finally immersed. The European police officers, in charge of the various divisions, will be on horse-back, accompanying the processions from their respective quarters. While the procession is moving the tramway traffic between Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevi, and Crawford Market will be stopped. The European police officers and their subordinates have been warned to maintain strict order throughout the procession, and the parties concerned are instructed to obey and follow the orders of the police. All the retail liquor and intoxicating drug shops have been closed since Monday, and will remain so till the termination of the Mohurrum.

THE RAIN SPECULATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Cooper resumed the hearing of the case, in which Superintendent Grennan charged Dosabhoy Eduljee and Kanjee Bhimjee with gambling and keeping a common-gaming house, in contravention to Section 4 of Act 4 of 1887. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Nagindass Hathichand, re-examined by Mr. Little, said that the three clocks at the opium, cotton, and rain speculation places were accurate. When he said that the clocks were accurate, he meant to say that bargains were decided by the time shown by the clocks.

Ramchunder Makhauram, recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said that he made bets by looking at the cloud whether it would rain or not. The time whether the rain had fallen or not within the period was determined by the clock. If he made bets, as to rain would not fall within a specified hour, and the rain falls before the hour, he would lose. If there was doubt about the time, he looked at the clock. The time was mentioned, but no clock was mentioned. The clock that was kept there was an accurate clock. He looked at the clock for any other purposes also. He also speculated in opium and cotton. There are different kinds of speculation.

Mr. Grennan, Superintendent of Police, re-examined by Mr. Little, said that the rain speculation was still being carried on. He compared the clocks at the different speculation places with his watch. They differed from each other in time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Mr. Grennan said that he had first compared his watch with the Pydownee police clock. He could not see any of the two clocks at the same time. Mr. Sweeney was his predecessor in the D Ward. Mr. Crummey was Mr. Sweeney's predecessor in the division. M

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Afghan garrison at Maimana successfully repulsed the attack which the tribesmen made upon it.

TWO more of the Beluchistan Agency mail-carrier have been shot near the Gomal by the Waziris.

THE Liberals of East Manchester are making an attempt to unseat the Right Hon. A. Balfour on a petition in which treating, by his agents, is made one of the charges.

MR. A. C. Trevor, Commissioner in Sind, is to be Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in succession to Sir Charles Pritchard.

THE annual meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. J. L. Symons. In addressing the meeting, the chairman said that the affairs of the Bank were prosperous. For banking business, there was no doubt, the past year had been exceptional as regards the demand for money. At this time last year the Bank rate of interest stood at 2 per cent. He knew that this rate had ruled for some time, but until he looked up the figures yesterday, he was bound to say he had forgotten that that extraordinary low rate had continued from August 11 to January 18. For the whole year under review the rate never went above 5 per cent., and it now stood nominally at 3 per cent.

THE railway which is to connect Dera Ismail Khan with the Gomal will probably be aligned direct to Mirtaza, opposite the eastern end of the Pass, instead of through Tank further to the north.

HEAVY and continuous rain prevented the force under orders for the Gomal Pass from leaving Dera Ismal Khan on Friday night. The country was water-logged, and a start cannot be made until the road is fit for the transport animals to move with safety.

THE Amir is said to have summoned the Governor of Farrah to Kabul to explain the Chaghai affair, in which a number of Sinjaranis were carried off as prisoners from British territory. The captives have meanwhile been sent to Kandahar, presumably with a view to their release.

A SAD accident which happened some days ago on the Russian Imperial yacht Pole Star is reported by a Berlin correspondent. The Czar had expressed a wish to make the acquaintance of Chamberlain Lindholm. The latter, an old gentleman of seventy-five, on hearing this hurried to present himself, and in his zeal he fell down the cabin stairs at the feet of the Czar. The result of his fall was concussion of the brain, to which he succumbed.

THE British Cavalry Regiment stationed at Bangalore is, in future, to be mounted on Arab and Persian horses. This is with a view mainly to keeping alive the trade with Persia, which would otherwise decline rapidly. The Madras Cavalry are to receive the country-bred horses, which are considered "misfits" for British Cavalry in the Southern Presidency.

A SERIOUS disturbance took place on Tuesday evening between the Punjabis belonging to the Mountain Battery and the police. Some Punjabis entered a native shop in broad daylight and removed the cash box. When the police attempted to arrest them they resisted, and were assisted by several other Punjabis belonging to the same battery. Police reinforcements being sent to the scene of the disturbances, the Punjabis made off to their lines at Wanowrie, pelting stones at their pursuers. The police were greatly outnumbered, but the soldiers belonging to the Worcester Regiment went to their assistance, and eventually, after a hard fight, eleven Punjabis were arrested. Three policemen and five soldiers were wounded.

THE fruit and flower show, which closed at Simla on Saturday, is the most successful we have yet seen in Simla, the feature of the exhibition being the magnificent display of lilies and tuberous begonias, and the improved quality of the apples and pears. The Viceroy carried off prizes for lilies, fuchsias, geraniums, roses and a general collection of plants, and the Lieutenant-Governor for lilies and a general collection. Sir Edward Buck won first prizes for some grand exhibits of apples, and in grapes the Ramchur Tea Estate and Mr. DaCosta divided the honours. Mr. Clarke was *facile princeps* with peaches and nectarines, and Messrs. Murray and DaCosta took six prizes for vegetables. Mr. Parsons, of the Annandale Garden, and Mr. O'Connell of Rothesay Castle, as usual divided the professional prizes. A general improvement was noted in the exhibits of native gardeners. The honorary secretary of the Society deserves all praise for the very successful show.

A SINGULAR petition has just been addressed by a number of the native princes and village elders of the district of Samursakan, in Abkhasia, to the governing authorities of that picturesque section of Caucasia. The petitioners ask that the Government shall put an end to the ruinously expensive funeral customs which have obtained among their people. Traditions die proverbially hard; reforms attempted by the Abkhasians themselves have utterly failed, and brought popular obloquy on the reformers, hence the civil power of the Russian governor is now appealed to. In Abkhasia the death of a prince or a peasant brings the whole countryside to the house of mourning. The Abkhasian laws of hospitality on such occasions are held traditionally sacred. Current money is always a very scarce commodity among this tribal people, and consequently the friends of the deceased are frequently compelled to kill their cattle and denude their poultry yard to provide the funeral feast, which usually lasts from 24 to 48 hours. The petition, numerously and influentially signed, now forwarded through the Provincial Governor to the Ministry, prays that these funeral customs shall be made illegal.

IN the Canadian Department of Agriculture there is a "Statistician" in the person of Mr. George Johnson—a gentleman who is nothing if not precise in the matter of definitions. In his official "Bulletin" just issued on the subject of the recent census he observes that some confusion appears to exist in the public mind, "as voiced by one or two journals," on the question, "What is an Industrial Establishment?" Having thus shown the need for a definition of this term, Mr. Johnson goes on to observe that it would be a mistake "to consider a butcher's shop an industrial establishment, though the 'porker' strung up by the heels in the doorway is changed very considerably in appearance in consequence of the operations denuding him of his bristles and "Depriving him of his interior" is, as Polonius says, good. "But," continues the Government statistician, "if the pig is cut up into prime mess, short ribs, clear sides, salted, smoked into bacon and hams, canvassed, pickled or otherwise prepared, we consider that the establishment in which these changes are effected should be ranked as industrial establishments." This ingenious illustration is repeated in the French language, with the rest of the Bulletin, for the benefit of the French Canadian population.

EXPERIMENTS in practical colonisation which are now in progress in Manitoba and the North-West territories are being watched with considerable interest. The Crofter settlements are under the supervision of a Colonisation Board constituted by the Queen, and it has been observed with satisfaction that the Select Committee of the Imperial House of Commons on Colonisation reported that they considered the experiment to be successful, and recommended its extension, with a view to the emigration of a further number of families. Further, the Irish authorities have asked that the Board might be reconstructed, so as to include Irish representatives, in order that the necessary machinery might be available for colonisation from Ireland, if it should be found necessary in the future to adopt that remedy as a measure of relief in the congested districts. The reconstruction of the Board has taken place, and it is considered probable that sooner or later some families will be sent to Manitoba and the North-West to settle upon the land, a sufficient amount of money being advanced to them on easy terms of repayment, to enable them to start fairly in their new home.

COUNT CAPRIVI'S wish, expressed in the Reichstag last summer, that the German people would take to consuming wheat instead of rye, appears to be still very far from fulfilment. Our Consul in Frankfort observes that the German population, especially in the eastern parts of the Empire, is still in the main accustomed to the use of rye, which in normal times is cheaper and more profitable breadstuff. Russia is now the most important purveyor of wheat to Germany, but in the future it is thought that she will have to share this advantage with the United States and the East Indies. In rye the case is different. In this Russia has, in spite of the forcing of her exports, not been able to reach the totals of the previous year, either absolutely or relatively, and the United States as well as Austria-Hungaria have filled the gap.

THE Canadian High Commissioner warns us that even for the kinds of emigrants of which Canada stands most in need, that is, capitalists, farmers, farm-labourers, and domestic servants, the demand is not so great as is generally imagined. Farmers in themselves are a comparatively limited class, and although as a general rule they are not doing well, there is little tendency on their part to emigrate until they are forced to do so. As to farm-labourers there is stated to be a dearth of them in the country districts. It is curious to find in Canada the complaint so familiar in the old world, the dwindling of the rural population. Owing, we are told, to the spread of education, the children of the Canadian farm-labourers now seem to migrate to the towns, and to prefer the shorter hours they have to work there, the higher wages they obtain, and the greater excitement compared with the monotony of a rural life. It is a general complaint also that there is a tendency on the part of the young women, who are compelled to work for a livelihood, to obtain employment which is not subject to the confinement and restrictions of a domestic servant's life.

THE heat in Spain has been considerably above the average of the last twenty years. In Madrid, a correspondent tells us, the thermometer stood for several hours every afternoon at between 102 and 106 Fahrenheit in the shade. Birds have been found dying gasping for breath in the streets. Many cases of sunstroke have been reported in the capital and in the provinces. The heat and the drought are affecting the crops and particularly the vineyards. The authorites have begun to take precautions as cases of choleraic character are becoming frequent in various parts of Spain. A sum of one million pesetas has been credited to the Board of Health in case public health should require an outlay in the shape of quarantines, or for other precautions. The drainage of most Spanish towns is, as is well known, very defective, so that energetic action is more than usually imperative.

THE new harbour at Worms will be opened to the mercantile world in the autumn. With the opening of the harbour will be commemorated the fiftieth year of the founding of the Worms Chamber of Commerce, which took place on the 21st of September, 1842.

DEALERS in photographers' materials have a grievance which has at last moved their organ, the *Optician*, to put forth a serious remonstrance. It arises from the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, which, if strictly applied, would absolutely prevent this class of traders from selling a poisonous fixing solution. How keenly this disability is felt in the trade may be inferred from the fact that our contemporary is provoked to refer to his clients' petted rival as "Mr. Bolus;" also as "these men of pills;" while he observes that "recent murder trials have proved druggists, as might be expected, to be poor judges of the circumstances in which it is proper to sell poison." The remedy suggested is that whoever desires to make use of poisonous materials, should be compelled to furnish proof of his responsibility to a civil authority, and be licensed, for a small fee, to buy these materials, on evidence of his identity, from any responsible tradesman.

THE German iron industry is regarded by our Consul at Frankfort as probably one of the most perfect examples of protective fallacies in operation. At home it attempts by means of rings to keep prices high, and the profits made in this way it loses in its foreign trade by offering there its products under cost prices. In the last two years in rail tenders offered by German State railways, very startling cases of excessive charges on the part of German works have occurred, which have aroused not only discontent in public opinion, but also that of the Government. As a characteristic instance, the famous firm of Krupp, in Essen, in 1890, asked from the German railway administration £7 5s. per ton for rails "free Bochum," at the very time when it was supplying Roumania with the same rails "duty free and carriage paid to Galatz" for £5 11s. 6d. In order to meet this system, the administration of German railways, when tenders are made, have, it is stated, repeatedly favoured the cheaper offers of foreigners, especially English and Belgian works, and passed over some of the more important German works.

THE cup of the poor Jews in Moscow, a correspondent there writes, is getting full. About two years ago they built for themselves a beautiful place of worship at a cost of 150,000 roubles. They have now received notice through the police to quit and sell their synagogue by the 1st of January, 1893, as after that date the authorities would take it from them and devote the place to some charitable purpose. It goes without saying that the authorities will pay nothing for it, nor will the Jews, if they are able to sell it, realise more than the value of the ground for who would give anything for a Jewish place of worship in this country?

ACCORDING to news received in Berlin the Emperor's cruise has this year had a very beneficial effect upon his health. He never left the decks of the Kaiseradler, except when business took him into his cabin. He has not only improved in appearance but is in the best of spirits. Although some days the weather was unfavourable and the sea rough the Emperor did not suffer. The Imperial party have been spending their time on board in the same way as on previous trips: at eight or half-past there is breakfast, which his Majesty takes with his suite—this is always served in the English style; at one o'clock he has a solid lunch, and at seven or eight dinner. The suite and the commander of the ship are always present at meals, and of the other six officers—including the doctor—always two in turns. The Emperor hears reports generally between breakfast and lunch. In the afternoon he writes letters and reads diplomatic reports. In the evening his Majesty generally promenades on deck for some time with one or the other of his suite. He then goes down to tea in the saloon, and spends an hour or so in conversation or in listening to music.

MR. JUSTICE DAY made some remarks at the Durham assizes about the treatment in that country of untried prisoners. It appeared that there were two rooms for prisoners awaiting their trials—one for females and the other for males, who largely predominated. "It was really a sad thing," the Judge said, "that there should only be one room for male prisoners, 28 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 11 feet high. In that hole, as it were, all the male prisoners had to be detained. The prisoners ought to be detained with convenience to themselves and convenience to society. It was sad to think that 20 or 25 males, many of them mere boys there for the first time, some of the men old returned convicts, were all put together, notwithstanding all the care which was taken in prisons to prevent communication. There they were huddled together, day after day, simply because care was not taken by the Government of the country to provide proper accomodation whereby those people could be kept apart."

IT was an English ecclesiastic, according to a writer in an American magazine, who used to tell, after his return from a visit to the United States, how on one occasion he had met in the streets of New York a boy, aged six or seven years, alone and sobbing bitterly. To the reverened interlocutor's inquiry as to what was the matter, the urchin replied, "I'm lost; ma's lost me; I told the darned thing she'd lose me if she didn't take care."

THE FIRST NATIVE VISITOR TO ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to be excused for trespassing on your valuable space with the following lines:—In your issue of the 30th July there appears a statement on the authority of the *Indian Mirror* that the first native who visited England was Mr. Framji Rustomji, who left the shores of Bombay in 1723. The *Mirror* is correct in point of date, but has made an error in the name, for it was not Framji Rustomji but his younger brother, Nowrojee Rustomjee, who went to England, under the following circumstances, which, I suppose, are not very generally known:—The English factory at Surat, at the time above referred to, had for their broker a Parsi gentleman, one Rustom Maneck, a leading member of his community, whom they revered under the name of "Sett," which, by the way, is the origin of the surnames of Sett and Sethna families, members of which are descendants of the same Rustom Maneck. In those days disputes between the English factors and the Nabobs of Surat were not unknown, and it is reported that on one of such occasions Rustom Maneck braved the journey to Delhi, the then capital of India, to seek redress for the English factors at the hands of the Emperor Aurungzebe himself, gaining the cause of those whose brief he held. The head of the factory at the time was Sir Nicholas Waite, and his relations with Rustom Maneck appear, some years after, to have become estranged in regard to matters monetary. Immediately after the latter's death, Sir Nicholas, who was once again on friendly terms with the Nabob, got the eldest son of his deceased broker, Framji Rustomji, imprisoned by that Chief. The second brother, Bomonjee Rustomjee, thereupon proceeded to Bombay to plead his brother's cause before the English Governor of the place, who, however, took good care to see that he did not return to Surat. After so much disappointment and under very great difficulties, the youngest of the three brothers, Naorojee Rustomjee, took the captain of the man-of-war Salisbury into his confidence, and sailed to England in that vessel in April, 1723. He was there accorded an interview by the President of the Court of Directors. His claim, which was referred to four arbitrators, was decided in his favor, and the sum of Rs. 5,46,790 ordered to be paid to him and his brothers in three instalments by the East India Company. Before his return to India the Court of Directors presented him with a "coat-of-mail," and his original portrait in that dress is still in the possession of Mr. Rustomjee Dosabhoy Sethna, a respected member of the family. The name of the first native visitor to England will for long remain connected with the City of Bombay, as that portion of the town, called "Nowrojee Hill," bears its name from this hero in Parsi history.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSI.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN COTTON MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All well-wishers of our local cotton spinning industry would regret if the recent encouraging improvement in China were met by over-production here and a return to a glutting of the consuming markets which produced the previous depression. A factor in the calculations with reference to night-work by the electric light, which will have to be taken into account, is that of Fire Insurance. Continuous working in a cotton mill by day and night was certainly not contemplated when existing policies were opened, and even supposing the danger of fire to be no greater under lighting by electricity than by daylight, the addition of twelve hours to the time when the machinery is in motion must surely increase the risk materially. Recent experience of Fire Insurance offices in connection with cotton mill risks in Bombay and the mofussil has not been such as to increase the desirability of these risks, or to render it advisable that any fresh element of danger should be added to their acceptance.—Yours, &c.,

ACCENDIBLE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HAJEE ABU AHMED MEMON.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for one of the opposing creditors, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the matter. Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, had no objection to a postponement if a day was definitely fixed for the hearing. His Lordship, thereupon postponed the hearing for a month, granting insolvent an extension of the interim order for that period,

RE VIJBHUCANDAS KAHANDAS.

Mr. Jardine, for the insolvent, asked for three months' extension of the interim order on the ground that several suits, filed against his client in Bombay and in Surat, had not yet been disposed of. His Lordship granted the application.

RE JAIKISSONDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared on behalf of one of the petitioning creditors to argue against a rule "nisi" granted on the 7th ultimo., calling upon the petitioning creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside. It was stated that decrees had been passed against the insolvent since 1887, and that he had disappeared with a view to defraud his creditors.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, who appeared for the insolvent in support of the rule, said that a similar application made to Mr. Justice Bayley some time ago, was refused. Insolvent had not left the jurisdiction with a view to defeat the claims of his creditors, but had gone to Surat to be present at the marriage of his granddaughter.

His Lordship, after hearing counsel, held that the insolvent had gone to Surat with the object of delaying his creditors. The rule was accordingly discharged with costs.

RE PEERBHOY RAHIM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application.

Mr. Manker urged that his learned friend had no "locus standi" in the matter, as no affidavit of claim had been filed by his client.

His lordship granted the usual interim order.

RE MAHOMED ALI RAHIMTOOLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for the extension of the interim order for three months on the ground that his client was making up his books of account, and that the two suits, filed by the Official Assignee on his behalf, were pending in the Small Causes Court. His Lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Nillajee Kashinath; Kirparam Parmanand and another; Dhondu Krishnajee; Dwarkadas Curumsey; and William Charles Dowman.

MILITARY NEWS.

H. M. S. HIMALAYA will bring the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment from Malta and Cyprus to India, arriving in Bombay about the middle of October. She will then take the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment to Singapore, returning to India with a detachment of the 2nd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, to join the 1st Battalion.

MAJOR M. C. O'CONNELL, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay, vice Colonel James, about to vacate.

LIEUTENANT E. W. DAVIES, Royal Artillery, is posted to the 13th Company Eastern Division Royal Artillery, for duty.

LIEUTENANT L. W. P. EAST, Royal Artillery, is appointed to charge of the Mountain guns attached to the Native Infantry Regiments in Assam.

THE appointment of Lieutenant W. E. G. Lillingston as permanent Wing Officer in the 6th Bengal Infantry, is cancelled.

THE following instructions for the dress of officers and soldiers, both British and Native, appearing before a civil or criminal court (other than a court established under military law) have been approved by the Governor-General in Council:—1. An officer or soldier required to attend a court in his official capacity should appear in uniform, with sword or side-arms. Attendance in an official capacity includes attendance—(*a*) as witness, when evidence has to be given of matters which came under the cognizance of the officer or soldier in his military capacity; (*b*) by an officer for the purpose of watching a case on behalf of a soldier or soldiers under his command. 2. An officer or native soldier required to attend a court otherwise than in his official capacity may appear either in plain clothes or uniform. 3. An officer or soldier shall not wear his sword or side-arms if he appear in the character of an accused person, or under military arrest, or if the presiding officer of the court thinks it necessary to require the surrender of his arms, in which case a statement of the reasons for making the order shall be recorded by the presiding officer, and if the military authorities so request, forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. 4. Fire-arms shall under no circumstances be taken into court.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Lieutenant W. Mallison, R.A., appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him by Superintendant Brewin on a charge of assaulting a police ramosee No. 239. On Sunday last the ramosee prohibited Mowla Bux, a servant to Lieutenant Mallison from smoking in the verandah of Watson's Hotel, where he was doing duty. A quarrel then ensued between Lieutenant Mallison's servant and the ramosee who was assaulted by the servant. Mowla Bux brought down his master, who, it was alleged, struck the ramosee on the shoulder with a stick. The servant was prosecuted on Monday last by Inspector Standford before Mr. Webb for assaulting the ramosee, and his Worship, after hearing the evidence in the case, sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 2. Lieut. Mallison had sent a letter to his Worship giving a good character to the accused, and expressing regret at his inability to attend the Court, owing to official engagements. On Monday, Mr. Brewin applied for and obtained a summons against Lieut. Mallison for assaulting the ramosee. The summons was made returnable yesterday, when the case was called on for hearing before Mr. Webb. Lieut. Mallison said that he did not know that the complainant was a policeman and denied having struck him any blows. He had lost his temper a little in consequence of the treatment his servant received at the hands of the ramosee, and so he slightly gave him a stroke with his stick. He expressed his regret for what had happened. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that Lieut. Mallison had no right to treat the complainant in that manner even if he were not a policeman. However, as Lieut. Mallison had expressed his regret his Worship warned, and discharged him.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LIMITATION OF APPEALS.

AT last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Procedure be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins said that he wished to suggest an amendment with reference to the first section of the Bill. He had not prepared any formal amendment, as he had not had time to do so, the papers having only reached him yesterday. He had, however, mentioned the matter to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. He wished to omit from the section referred to, which was to be inserted after section 5 in the Limitation Act, the words "at the time when he presented such appeal or application," and also other words in the lines following relating to the same time. It seemed to him that if the Court was satisfied that the appellant had been misled, and that it was solely owing to his being misled that the appeal was out of time, the Legislature ought to allow the appeal to be admitted. It ought not to be required that he should show that he was still misled at the moment that he presented the appeal, or that the misleading order, practice or judgment should cease to be an excuse from the moment that it was overruled. A man ought to have reasonable time to become acquainted with the new decision and to conform himself to it. He would like the words in the section, "a Court," to be altered into "*the* Court;" the words already quoted—"at the time when he presented such appeal or application"—to be omitted; and he would also like the words then "unrepealed," "then existing" and "not then overruled" to be left out. The section would then run as follows:

"5A. Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that an appeal or an application for a review of judgment was presented after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed for such appeal or application owing to the appellant or applicant having been misled by any order, or practice or judgment of the High Court of the Presidency, Province or District, such appeal or application, if otherwise in accordance with law, shall for all purposes be deemed by all Courts to have been presented within the period of limitation prescribed therefor."

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller said that he had no objection whatever to the alteration, which seemed to him unimportant. He should, however, like to mention that the section in question was drafted, he believed, by Mr. Justice Straight—at any rate by the Judges of the Allahabad High Court—in order to cover the particular decision which gave rise to the Bill. It would, however, still cover that decision, and he did not think that there could be any objection on their part to the proposed alteration.

The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins then moved that section 1 should be amended in the manner which he had described.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller moved that the words "appealed from" be inserted after "decree" in the explanation to section 375A of the Code of Civil Procedure added by section 2 of the Bill.

He said that it was originally intended to point out that an application to the Appellate Court pending an appeal was not an application subsequent to the decree, but of course it was only in the case where it was an appeal from the decree. If the appeal was from something other than the decree, then it might, or might not, be subsequent to it. It was, therefore, necessary to insert the words "appealed from."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the following section be added to the Bill:

"5. The provisions of this Act shall apply to every appeal and review of judgment heard after the passing hereof, notwithstanding that the judgment appealed from or under review may have been passed, or the petition of appeal or application for review presented, before the passing of this Act.

He said that it was pointed out to him, when he was at Allahabad, that there were a number of appeals pending there which, if the law to be applied to them was that which existed at the time when the original decrees were passed, were wrong; that is to say, appeals from decisions which, at the time when they were made, were right, but which, if this law were introduced, would become wrong. It was pointed out that it would be the duty of the High Court when an appeal came on to consider whether the decision was technically right at the time when it was pronounced, and it had been suggested that that could be done by declaring that the law "always had been" what this Bill proposed now to make it. That would, however, have been legislatively to declare that the previous decisions of the Allahabad High Court had been wrong, a course which he did not think admissible, and he had therefore prepared a clause, the object of which was to apply the new rules without stating that the old decision was wrong, because, even if it would ever be proper for this Council to say that a High Court had miscarried, this was not a case in which he would think it right to do so. At the same time it was desirable to apply the new rules, and the reason why he did not put the provision in earlier was, that he was considering what form of words would have that effect without appearing to throw any discredit on decisions appealed from. He thought that the provision which he proposed now to insert would have that effect.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ANOTHER air-ship enthusiast has made his appearance in New Jersey. "Machine 300 feet long, motive power a secret." This is all we are permitted to know of it.

A series of interesting experiments was conducted on Friday night (July 8) and the night before at Stamford Bridge Grounds with balloon and apparatus invented and improved by Mr. Eric Bruce for use in military signalling at night over intervening woods and hills. Within the balloon are hung on a small swinging ladder six incandescent lamps connected by insulted cable, with a battery on the ground, worked at twenty-four volts, and giving sixty candle power of illumination. By ready manipulation of the buttons at the instrument the operator flashes on the translucent sides of the balloon the signals of the Morse or any code, and these can be easily read at a distance of six miles. The balloon used was a small one of 18 ft. diameter, containing 1,000 ft. of gas, and was held by cable at a height of about 300 ft. The strong wind prevailing on Thursday rendered the position of the balloon unsteady and uncertain, but the signals were nevertheless read by military experts, and were answered from a station on land. The experiments were witnessed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, by Military Attaches of the Chinese and other embassies, and a number of scientific men. The wind on Friday night had less effect, and the experiments were varied by hanging the lamps outside below the neck of the balloon, and flashing direct, a plan which the authorities at Chatham are said to prefer. The illuminated balloon, when a few feet above ground, gives a beautiful light, and can be utilised when required for executing work at night.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR ON A GOLD STANDARD.

THE following note on the subject of a gold standard in India, by Sir David Barbour, is printed in the report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

(1.) The first measure would be to stop the free coinage of silver, that is, a man would no longer be entitled to present silver to the mints and receive rupees.

The present right of coining rupees, *i.e.*, on its own account, would be reserved to Government.

(2.) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins—these coins might be a 10-rupee piece and a 20-rupee piece.

The weight and fineness of these gold coins would be such that the par of Exchange between them and the sovereign would be the Exchange which it was desired to establish, *e.g.*, if we wished a par of 1*s.* 5*d.* per rupee, the 10-rupee coin would contain as much gold as is worth (1*s.* 5*d.*) × 10 = 170 pence.

The quantity of fine gold in the 10-rupee piece would be 170-240 of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

(3.) When the above measures had been carried out, it *might* be found that no gold was brought to the mints, and that Exchange fell below 1*s.* 5*d.*

This would be a sign that the currency was redundant, and such a state of things might be brought about by silver rupees coming out of hoards, or coming back from foreign countries. This might occur when the silver rupee became a token coin.

The only remedy would be for Government to reduce the silver rupee currency until Exchange rose to 1*s.* 5*d.*

This might involve considerable expenditure, but there is no other remedy in such a case.

(4.) There would then remain a practical difficulty. The 10-rupee and 20-rupee gold coins would be too valuable for ordinary use in India. A man might have his gold coined into such coins, and then find that they would not serve his purpose.

To remedy this evil the Government must be prepared at every great centre to give silver rupees in exchange for the gold coins to any amount, and there must besides be standing orders that every Treasury will, as far as possible, give silver rupees in exchange for the gold coins.

It is possible that a considerable amount of gold coins might in this way accumulate on the hands of Government, but this would cause no loss as they could take the place of silver in the Paper Currency Reserve, and in case of need could be shipped to England.

To facilitate the disposal of the gold coins when not required for purposes of currency, it might be best not to charge any seigniorage on them.

(5) The above is a general outline of the system that might be adopted, but it should be recollected that, in my opinion, the operation would be the greatest and most difficult of the nature ever undertaken, would have far reaching effects, and ought not to be attempted unless under the pressure of necessity.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

THE following paragraphs are from Mr. R. G. Macdonald's review of irrigation expenditure and revenue in India:—

Taking together all the purely Irrigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and including the figures relating to old irrigation in Madras, the net revenue is equivalent to a return of 569 per cent. on the capital outlay: excluding those figures the return is 4·34 per cent.

The area irrigated by the Major and Minor Works during 1890-91 amounted to 9,275,102 acres or 14,492 square miles. The following figures show the growth of irrigation and revenue in the case of the works classed as Major during a period of five years:—

Year.	Area irrigated in acres.	Gross Revenue in Rx.
1886-87 ...	5,292,733	1,813,185
1887-88 ...	5,936,043	1,832,288
1888-89 ...	6,583,548	2,045,825
1889-90 ...	7,047,553	2,137,441
1890-91 ...	7,172,468	2,312,787

The estimated value of the crops grown under the Major and Minor Works in 1890-91, excluding those in Sindh, for which figures are not available, was Rx. 24,554,110, from an area of 7,984,275 acres, giving a value of about Rx. 3 per acre. The estimated value of the produce for one year is thus nearly equal to the whole of the direct capital outlay incurred on the works.

The incidence of assessment in the case of the Major Works is given in paragraph 25 of the Accountant-General's note for the different provinces. It averages Rx.0·31 per acre.

For the Minor Works the incidence of assessment is given in paragraph 37, but the figures require explanation. In the case of Bengal, the rate of revenue per acre works out to Rx. 0·08; but the figures relate to one work only, the Sarun Canal, which is not primarily an irrigation work at all. The water from this canal is used principally for indigo manufacture, a special rate of Rs. 2 per maund being charged. The acreage figures for Rajputana include also much land which is not irrigated directly from the tanks, but from wells in the vicinity which are benefited by percolation from the tanks.

The following figurers exhibit for the different Provinces the percentage on the gross revenue of the cost of the revenue management (which includes collection charges), and of the ordinary upkeep of the Major Works:—

Province.	Revenue management—per cent.	Upkeep per cent.	Total per cent.
Madras ..	10·3	12·3	22·6
Punjab ..	13·0	22·0	35·0
Bombay ...	11·5	24·2	35·7
N.-W. Provinces	14·3	23·0	39·3
Bengal ..	33·2	67·1	100·3

The following figures show the total cost of working per acre irrigated in the case of the Major Works:—

	Rx.
Madras	0·08
Bombay	0·08
Punjab	0·11
N.-W. Provinces	0·14
Bengal	0·25

Madras occupies the first position in both cases, but the economy in working is partly due to the fact that in Madras the water is not distributed with the same minuteness and precision as in Northern India. The minor distribution is left largely in the hands of the cultivators instead of being at the charge of the officers of the Public Works Department.

The figures in the preceding paragraphs relate only to irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept; but it has been explained in paragraph 5 that there is a large class of works for which only Revenue Accounts, or neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, and that in the case of these works the share of the land revenue due to irrigation is not separated in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, and they therefore get credit only for the direct receipts realised in the Public Works Department. The correct figures for these works not being available there is no alternative but to exclude them from a general statement of the irrigation operations in India.

It has been said, however, that collectively these works are of very great importance, and in support of this it will suffice to mention that the Muzaffargarh Canals in the Punjab, for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, irrigated in 1890-91 no less than 292,878 acres yielding an irrigation revenue of Rx. 25,766; and that in Sindh similar works irrigated 824,844 acres with a gross revenue of Rx. 203,315. In Madras the works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, irrigated during 1890-91, an area of first crop of 2,061,891 acres, and of second crop of 684,518 acres, yielding an estimated irrigation revenue of Rx. 635,325. The direct revenue outlay on these works in Madras, including collection charges, amounted to Rx. 159,376, in addition to which there was an outlay of Rx. 66,904 on the Tank Restoration scheme, which has for its object the systematic repair of all the old tanks and channels.

A VIENNA correspondent sends an account of an interesting theatrical event. Recently the actors of the Teatre Goldoni at Venice took leave of the Vienna public in the Exhibition Theatre. It is impossible to imagine a scene of greater enthusiasm in a theatre than this leave-taking of public and artists who have known each other a week only. There were loud cries of "A rivederci!" and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, as well as the presentation of five huge laurel wreaths. These artists have piously kept up all the traditions of the old Goldoni's Theatres and keep Goldoni's plays alive after more than a century, playing as naturally as only first-rate artists can play. The director, Signor Giacinto Gallina, is a dramatic writer himself, and provides the repertoire with modern pieces written in the spirit of Goldoni. The most popular piece was the "Quarrels of Chioggia," and though the Viennese did not understand much of what was said in the soft Venetian dialect, laughter rang through the house every evening from the rise to the fall of the curtain. The Viennese applauded as if they had been all their lives on intimate terms with fighting fishermen and their nagging wives and with comic judges in wigs. The next novelty expected in the Exhibition Theatre is Baron Bourgoing's "Nymph of the Danube."

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

SIR Charles Dilke writes as follows to the "Daily Chronicle":—"Sir,—An interview with me, quoted by your Paris correspondent from the "Figaro," has not yet been seen by me in the original; and I am so busy during this week, which is that between our nomination and our poll, that I probably may not have time to read it. But I hasten to say that, while most of the views ascribed to me appear to me to be mine and accurately stated, there is one ambiguity and one error—the latter serious. Of course I do not consider Austrian sailors, though excellent, better than French or British. So much for the ambiguity. The error consists in the apparent attribution to me of an opinion as to Mr. Gladstone and Egypt, which rather suggests that I myself am doubtful about the wisdom of an evacuation policy. I have always expressed the strongest opinion that evacuation is both necessitated by our pledges and wise in itself. As regards what will happen in the event of a change of Government, I have never doubted that Lord Rosebery will take up the negotiations with France with regard to the future government of Egypt under European safeguards at the point at which they were suspended, without ever having been broken off. I may add that, so far as I have noticed (and I have looked pretty closely at election speeches), only one English Liberal candidate pronounced against the evacuation—a friend of mine whose defeat I greatly regret—but he has been beaten at the polls. Only one Conservative candidate spoke boldly in favour of evacuation, and he has been successful at the poll.—Yours obediently, CHARLES W. DILKE.—Speech House, Coleford, Gloucestershire."

The French ironclad Le Hoche has just given the world an object-lesson in the use of the ram. On the 7th ult., the French squadron at Marseilles was exercising, and the ironclad was crossing the roadstead at full-speed, when it struck the mail steamer Marechal Canrobert (1,200 tons), then coming in from Italy, hitting her fair and full. The shock was tremendous, and the captain of the ironclad, foreseeing the consequences, ordered the steamer to be secured to his own vessel, and the passengers transferred. The fastening hawsers were then cut, twelve minutes after the collision, and the steamer instantly sank, the blow having cut her nearly in two. The ironclad remained uninjured. No weight of fire could have secured such rapidity or such completeness of destruction; nor would any strength in the steamer have preserved her from the consequences of the shock. It is by ramming that the first battles of the future will be decided, with this consequence, among others, that the mortality in a sea-fight will exceed all precedent. In the old sea-fights, a ship rarely lost a third of her crew, including killed and wounded; but the iron ship which goes down under the blow of a modern man-of-war will drown everybody on board.

The "mixed regiments," from which so much was expected in France, have not long retained their original constitution, and now, with the Territorial Army, if the ministerial proposals be adopted, they are to be largely modified. The changes that will be necessitated by augumenting the reserve of the Active Army by three classes at the expense of the Territorial forces are many. The "mixed regiments" will take the name of "reserve regiments," and will include the fourth batallions of the active regiments, of which the cadres alone exist in time of peace, the fifth battalions of the same regiments, which have hitherto been charged solely with the duty of filling gaps in the first three regiments, and the sixth battalions, which are to be drawn from the classes that the Territorial Army will transfer to the Reserve. Many changes in the cadres of officers are involved by these proposed modifications. Moreover, it is in contemplation to divide France into three great zones, each of six Army Corps, whereof two zones, only will execute grand manœuvres each year, in a regularly established sequence; and the call of the reserve for training will be calculated in such a way as to bring to a war-footing the companies, squadrons, and batteries taking part in the manœuvres. For this purpose, and since the

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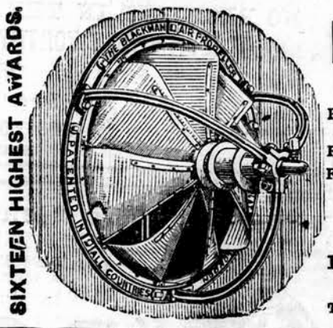

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It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

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"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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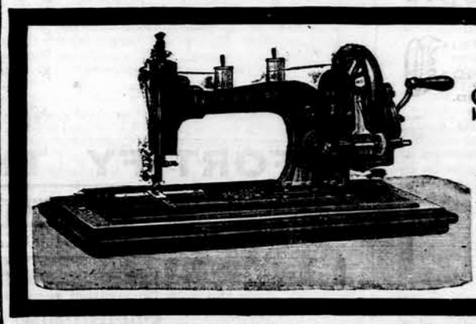

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Awarded various Medals
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Many Testimonials received

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No one should be without
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
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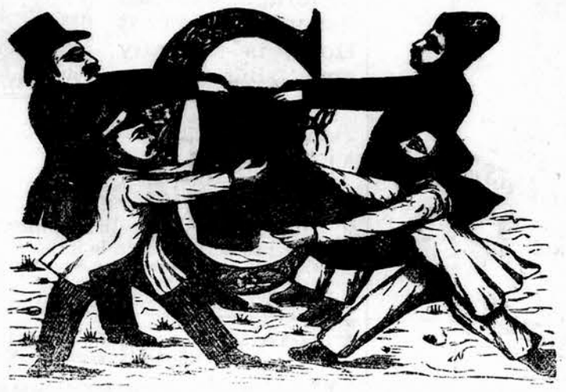

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PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
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ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
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YOU cannot overstate its great value in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver Complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.
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Constipation.	Feverishness.	Impure Blood.

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